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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

**FBIS-EAS-89-094  
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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-094

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## Japan

### **U.S. Senate Approves FSX Codevelopment Accord** *OW1705043289 Tokyo KYODO in English 2334 GMT 16 May 89*

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, May 16 KYODO—A sharply divided Senate narrowly voted 52-47 Tuesday to allow the United States to proceed with a new fighter codevelopment program with Japan.

The Senate vote came after a heated debate over the rationale of the controversial military project with Japan, America's biggest defense ally in Asia and a leading economic competitor.

Proponents of the deal to codevelop and coproduce the fighter support experimental, or FSX, successfully killed a resolution of disapproval on the pact, introduced by Sen. Alan Dixon, a Democrat who had consistently attacked the deal as "a bad deal" for his country.

Several Republicans joined Democrats in voting in favor of the Dixon resolution, arguing that the FSX accord is not in the best interests of the United States from either the military or economic perspectives.

Originally concluded under the Reagan administration, the project calls for joint development and production of an advanced version of the American F-16 fighter to meet Japan's defense requirements.

After the Senate voted down the Dixon resolution, it shifted its debate to an amendment by Sen. Robert Byrd, a Democrat and former Senate majority leader.

The 47 dissenting votes demonstrated "a lot of anger" against Japan and its huge trade surplus with the U.S., Byrd said on the Senate floor, adding that his amendment to the proposed agreement would provide a "constructive leverage for our negotiators."

The Byrd amendment seeks a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the two countries on the FSX's joint production phase, requiring a guarantee of a U.S. workshare of no less than 40 percent.

The Senate action to approve the FSX deal Tuesday followed weeks of talks between the Bush administration and with Japan on getting concessions from a scandal-stricken Japanese Government.

Many supporters of the FSX pact in the Senate endorsed the deal reluctantly and one of them, Republican Sen. John Danforth, said that Japan remains "one of the worst violators" of free trade.

Senate Republican leader Bob Dole acknowledged that the U.S. and Japan have been at odds over trade in semiconductors, supercomputers, citrus fruits and beef and other trade issues.

But he emphasized that an estimated 2.5 billion dollars worth of business will "simply walk away" from the U.S. if Washington fails to ratify the FSX deal with Tokyo.

Various congressional hearings on the FSX since early this year have addressed a wide range of issues surrounding the deal, including U.S. competitiveness, interagency squabbles, burdensharing, trade imbalances and racism.

Many opponents and some supporters of the FSX deal bitterly criticized the Departments of Defense and State for excluding the Commerce Department and other agencies from the decision-making process.

Former Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci said the FSX debate would not have occurred if the partner were West Germany or any other West European country.

Meanwhile, there appears to be little sign of an improvement in the bilateral trade imbalance, which came to over 50 billion dollars in Japan's favor last year.

Alarmed by eroding American competitiveness in crucial sectors like computer chips, many U.S. lawmakers have come to consider the aerospace industry as one of the nation's last bastions in the international marketplace.

Under pressure from the U.S. over the chronic trade imbalance, Japan had dropped its original plans to develop a support fighter on its own.

The present FSX plan calls for developing several prototypes before producing some 130 FSX fighters.

Japanese officials said that the two countries will conclude a separate MOU on joint production when and if the program successfully completes its development phase.

### **Foreign Minister Reaffirms Antinuclear Policy** *OW1605125389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1224 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno on Tuesday assured the mayors of three naval port cities that the government does not sanction the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japanese territory, officials said.

"The introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan is subject to the (U.S.-Japan) agreements on 'prior consultation,'" Uno told the mayors of Yokosuka, Sasebo and Kure, adding that the government would be inclined to refuse their entry.

The three mayors and a representative from the city of Maizuru were visiting Uno at the Foreign Ministry to present him with a joint statement calling on the government to clear up circumstances surrounding a December 1965 nuclear accident in which an H-bomb fell off a U.S. aircraft carrier and spread nuclear material in the sea 130 kilometers off Okinawa.

Initial concern over the environmental ramifications of the accident has spilled over into another controversy, centering on reports that the carrier, the Ticonderoga, docked two days later in Yokosuka, a city south of Tokyo and a major U.S. naval base.

Yokosuka Mayor Kazuo Yokoyama, head of the delegation, expressed dissatisfaction with Uno's explanation of the incident in the Diet and called for one that is "easier to understand."

He referred specifically to the government's self-assured position that "there can be no introduction of nuclear weapons without prior consultation."

Uno said that the government does not doubt "weighty" assurances to Japan made last Thursday by the U.S. that it has "faithfully honored" its obligations under their bilateral security treaty.

Uno also repeated the official line that the government cannot yet confirm media reports that the Ticonderoga docked at Yokosuka because it is still checking that point with the U.S.

The mayoral statement warned that if the government holds to that position and the media reports turn out to be true, it will experience a major loss of public confidence.

Under the 1960 security treaty between the two countries, any major changes in U.S. armaments kept in Japan would be the subject of "prior consultations."

A Foreign Ministry official said Monday that the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japanese territory has been orally understood as falling into that category "from the very beginning."

Japan also has a policy of banning the introduction, manufacture and possession of nuclear weapons, but the so-called "three non-nuclear principles" were not expounded until January 1968, some two years after the Ticonderoga incident.

The U.S. maintains a policy of neither confirming nor denying whether its naval vessels carry nuclear weapons.

U.S. naval ships and submarine laden with nuclear weapons allegedly make routine stopovers at Japanese naval ports with the tacit agreement of the Japanese Government.

**Link Between H-Bomb, Quake Test Halt Suspected**  
*OW1705054489 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese*  
*15 May 89 Morning Edition p 1*

[Excerpt] In April last year, the Defense Agency asked a group of Japanese and West German seismologists to halt their submarine seismologic observation tests in the waters around Okinawa. There is a growing suspicion that the request was connected with the accidental sinking of the U.S. naval carrier "Ticonderoga's" deck plane loaded with a B-43 hydrogen bomb on 5 February 1965. According to a disclosure by a source concerned on 14 May, the test sea zone covered an area northwest of a line connecting Awami Oshima, the main island of Okinawa, and Miyako Island, and another area southeast of the line. The first area faces the East China Sea and the latter, the Pacific. The suspicion is based on the fact that the deck plane loaded with a hydrogen bomb fell into the waters east of Awami Oshima. Therefore, the Defense Agency "fears that vibrations from and sounds of artificial quakes from the tests may have an effect on the hydrogen bomb."

In response, the Defense Agency has denied any connection between its request for the halt to the tests and the accident, saying: "In April of last year, we still did not know there had been an accident involving a U.S. plane loaded with a hydrogen bomb in the sea zone. In addition, we did not ask them 'to halt' the tests. We simply wanted to check the details of their tests. Through the checkups, we found that the tests had no problem, so we approved the tests." [passage omitted]

**NTT Seeks Equipment From U.S. Suppliers**  
*OW1705105689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT*  
*17 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Co. (NTT) will hold a three-day seminar in Anaheim, California, to promote its purchases of U.S. telecommunications equipment this month, an NTT spokesman said Wednesday.

The seminar will cover NTT's procurement activities, current R and D [research and development] projects and the equipment the company seeks, the spokesman said.

The seminar is part of the "Supercomm'89" telecommunications exhibition sponsored by the U.S. Telecommunications Suppliers Association and the U.S. Telephone Association.

NTT's foreign procurement has increased from 37.9 billion yen in fiscal 1988 ended March 31 to 46.8 billion yen in fiscal 1989, the spokesman said.

**Firms To Increase Chip Imports From U.S.**  
*OW1605132489 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT  
16 May 89*

[Text] Osaka, May 16 KYODO—Several Japanese electronics makers have announced they will increase imports of semiconductors from the United States in a bid to ease trade disputes between the two countries.

The makers include Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Sanyo Electric Co. and Sony Corp.

Matsushita announced early this month that it will increase imports from U.S. semiconductor makers such as Motorola Inc. to raise the company's import ratio against total sales volume from the current figure of 10 percent.

Matsushita also agreed with a U.S. semiconductor maker, Signetics Corp., to sell Signetic's chips on an original equipment manufacturing (OEM) basis.

Sanyo has stopped a part of its semiconductor production and started buying from Motorola. Sanyo's import ratio against total sales is currently under 10 percent, but the company has announced it will increase the ratio.

Sony has scheduled an exhibition of semiconductors produced by 27 U.S. makers for the end of this month. It also plans to send a team of buyers to the U.S. West Coast. They will advise U.S. chip designers on what types of chips Japan needs to facilitate increased trading between the two countries.

Sharp Corp. held a similar exhibition in February.

Semiconductors are one of the "symbolic" items in the trade disputes between the two countries. Japan's importation of chips from the U.S. was some 10 percent of the total Japanese chip maker in 1988.

The U.S. is demanding that the ratio be raised to 20 percent by 1991. But Japanese electronics industry exports expect the ratio to reach only around 18 percent by that year.

Japan's International Trade and Industry Minister Mit-suzuka last week called on Japanese firms to increase its import of chips.

**Trade Surplus With U.S. Increases in April**  
*OW1605132189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT  
16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Japan posted an unad-justed trade surplus of 7.30 billion dollars in April, widening by 7.7 percent from 6.78 billion dollars a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said Tuesday.

The increase followed a March surplus of 6.74 billion dollars, which represented a 9.7 percent drop from a surplus of 7.46 billion dollars in March 1988.

In the latest reporting month, exports on a customs clearance basis rose 3.2 percent to 23.19 billion dollars from 22.48 billion dollars a year earlier, while imports edged up 1.2 percent to 15.89 billion dollars from 15.70 billion dollars.

The 3.2-percent increase in exports was the scantest year-on-year rise since October 1987, when they rose 7.9 percent, according to Finance Ministry officials.

The weak advance of exports was due mainly to the downslide of the yen against the dollar, the officials said.

The exchange rate at which the value of exports was calculated was 132.12 yen in April, compared with 125.70 yen in April 1988.

Japan's trade surplus with the United States rose 10.4 percent to 4.56 billion dollars, posting the third consecutive year-on-year gain, the ministry said.

By product, exports of computer chips posted a sharp 39.7-percent year-on-year increase to 731.64 million dollars.

Car exports rose 0.8 percent from a year earlier to 570,392 units, while gaining 3.5 percent in value to 4,591.42 million dollars.

On the import side, meat imports surged 19.1 percent to 99,131 tons, and crude oil imports rose 5.7 percent to 1,803.26 million dollars.

Auto imports also posted a sharp 29.0-percent increase to 16,525 units.

Imports of textiles rose 19.1 percent to 1,028.22 million dollars.

By region, exports to the U.S. rose 7.7 percent, or 7,917.12 million dollars propelled by a vigorous 57.0-percent advance in exports of computer chips.

Exports to the European Communities (EC) declined 1.4 percent from a year earlier, to 4,116.84 million dollars, dampened by sluggish exports of cars.

Exports to Asia, including China, rose 8.0 percent to 6,874.56 million dollars, while those to the so-called newly industrializing economies (NIES) gained 6.8 percent.

On the import side, the U.S. posted a healthy 4.1 percent upsurge to 3,355.64 million dollars, buoyed mainly by a 69.2 percent upswing in meat imports.



Imports from the EC countries gained a more moderate 2.3 percent due mainly to increases in auto and textile imports.

Imports from Asian countries rose 1.2 percent, and those from Asian NIES rose 3.8 percent.

A sharp upswing in crude oil prices pushed up the total imports from the Mideast countries by 12.9 percent to 1,873.28 million dollars.

Japan imported 1,307.81 million dollars of crude oil in April from these countries, up 21.8 percent from the year-ago level.

**MITI Surveys of Local Foreign Firms**  
*OW1605165189 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT*  
*16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Specialization is a key to whether foreign companies operating in Japan can succeed, according to a survey released Tuesday by Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

Specialized foreign firms and manufacturers currently hold a substantial market share in the often difficult Japanese markets, the survey said.

The survey was conducted by a Japanese private research firm on fifty medium-sized foreign companies with more than 50 percent capital coming from abroad.

Of the total, U.S. firms accounted for more than half the number, followed by West German and Swiss companies.

A MITI official said foreign firms equipped with special production technology for industrial equipment control devices, air filters and precision instrument processing equipment are among the most successful.

Such companies came to Japan after establishing a firm foothold in world markets, making their services globally available to Japanese clients, according to the official.

About five to 10 years are considered the ideal period needed by foreign companies to build solid positions in Japan, the survey showed.

The MITI official said, however, that foreign firms tend to give up within a few years because of their strictly profit-oriented approach to business here.

Meanwhile, many respondents indicated that surging local land and labor costs resulting from the yen's strong value against foreign currencies pose major barriers to such companies, the official said.

In the Tokyo metropolitan area, where foreign concerns are unable to rent or buy offices at reasonable prices, succeeding can be especially difficult, he said.

The number of skilled Japanese available for management positions is small as Japanese traditionally seek permanent jobs and are unwilling to change employers, the survey showed.

**More Budget for Defense Research Sought**  
*OW1605142089 Tokyo KYODO in English 1006 GMT*  
*16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) will request that the government give a larger proportion of the defense budget to research and development, officials said Tuesday.

The Keidanren board of directors on Tuesday approved a petition compiled by the organization's defense production committee concerning the government's next mid-term defense buildup plan.

Officials said they will submit the request to the government in the near future.

The petition asks that the portion of the defense budget allotted to research and development be hiked from the present 2 percent to over 5 percent.

It also calls for the government to take steps to assure that U.S.-Japanese joint research and development involving military applications of civil technology will not be detrimental to Japanese corporations.

The mid-term defense buildup plan which is presently being drafted by the Defense Agency is expected to be affirmed by the government in autumn 1990. Such plans are renewed approximately every five years.

Defense-related industries are worried that the buildup of airplanes and other major defense equipment specified in the national defense program outline of 1976 will be completed by the time the present mid-term defense buildup plan expires in 1990.

Because orders for such equipment could be drastically reduced from 1991, industries are stressing that the only way they can maintain stable operations and continue technological development is to have an increase of the budget allotment to research and development.

The extra money should be used to establish large-scale research facilities which are beyond the capacity of private corporations, while a larger percentage of defense equipment should be made domestically in order to maintain stable operations, they said.



Pointing out that Japan made large concessions to the United States in the FSX fighter negotiations, Keidanren said that Japanese companies cannot be treated unfairly or be kept from transferring technology in the future.

**TSE To Help in Opening of Beijing Exchange**  
*OW1605131289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1131 GMT  
16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—The Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) will cooperate in opening a stock exchange in Beijing, TSE President Minoru Nagaoka said Tuesday.

The Chinese Government, which has already opened stock exchanges in Shengyang and Shanghai, has asked for the TSE's cooperation in setting up a central stock exchange in the Chinese capital, Nagaoka told reporters.

He said the TSE will initially accept Chinese trainees to help them learn trading methods and will also cooperate in drafting trading rules and a prospectus for the Beijing exchange.

**Nakasone Ready To Testify in Diet**  
*OW1605130789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT  
16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is prepared to testify under oath in the Diet about his role in the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) officials said Tuesday.

Nakasone, who is suspected of having close links with the information business conglomerate Recruit Co., gave notice of his willingness in a meeting with LDP Deputy Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto.

Hashimoto paid a round of calls on Nakasone and two other former prime ministers, Takeo Fukuda and Zenko Suzuki, to discuss who should succeed Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Nakasone, 72, did not set any precondition for appearing before the Diet as a sworn witness, the officials said.

Hashimoto asked Nakasone to cooperate with the LDP's efforts to resume business in the House of Representatives.

The LDP will convey Nakasone's decision in a meeting of representatives of the LDP and three opposition parties, scheduled for Wednesday, to discuss how to restart business in the House of Representatives, the officials said.

Nakasone's decision may lead to such a resumption, they said.

The Japan Socialist Party, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party have maintained a concerted boycott in the lower chamber since March 8, demanding that Nakasone be summoned to testify.

The opposition camp argues that testimony by Nakasone is indispensable to a full accounting of Recruit's influence peddling activities, calling the Recruit case a "structural corruption" under the Nakasone cabinet.

The opposition parties may agree to normalization of business if Nakasone actually appears to testify, opposition sources said.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, beleaguered by the Recruit scandal and the concerted opposition boycott, declared on April 25 that he will step down from office after the Diet approves the 60.4 trillion yen budget for fiscal 1989.

Three days later the LDP rammed the budget through the lower chamber in the absence of members of the opposition parties.

The three opposition parties may shelve another demand that Kenzaburo Hara resign as speaker of the lower house to take responsibility for the LDP, the sources said.

Since Takeshita's resignation announcement an increasing number of LDP Diet members have called for Nakasone's Diet testimony.

On May 9, Nakasone told LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe that he was ready to explain in the Diet and was giving him a free hand over whether to accede to the opposition demand.

At the time, Nakasone said that his explanation would come only after public prosecutors completed their investigations.

Three of Nakasone's close aides are known to have purchased a total of 29,000 unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co., the real estate subsidiary of Recruit, in 1986.

Nakasone, prime minister between 1982 and 1987, is suspected of having maintained close links with Recruit founder Hiromasa Ezoe and of having facilitated the resale of two U.S.-made supercomputers to Recruit from Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.

The prosecutors have so far arrested 13 government officials and business executives but no politicians. Among those arrested were Recruit founder Hiromasa Ezoe, former NTT Chairman Hisashi Shinto, former Vice Labor Minister Takashi Kato and former Vice Education Minister Kunio Takaishi.

17 May 1989

The prosecutors have questioned Komeito Diet member Katsuya and Nakasone's Chief of Staff Takao Fujinami in connection with the Recruit scandal, investigation sources said.

Ikeda announced Tuesday that he has tendered his resignation as a member of the House of Representatives and has quit the No. 2 opposition party.

#### Prosecutors Question Two Diet Members

OW1705044089 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Tokyo public prosecutors on Wednesday began questioning two Diet members in connection with the Recruit bribery and stock profiteering scandal.

Former Chief Cabinet Secretary Takao Fujinami, a ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) member of the House of Representatives, and Katsuya Ikeda, a lower house member who resigned from the opposition Komeito party on Tuesday, went to separate prosecutors' offices in Tokyo to answer questions about their suspected involvement in the scandal.

Sources said that the prosecutors are likely to indict Fujinami and Ikeda without arresting them on suspicion of taking bribes from Recruit Co., an information conglomerate formerly headed by Hiromasa Ezoe, who has already been arrested in connection with the case.

Under Article 50 of the Constitution, parliamentarians cannot be arrested while the Diet is in session, as it is now.

#### Takeshita Comments

OW1705104389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0720 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said on Wednesday he is sure public prosecutors are fair and just in their investigation into the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Takeshita said this in response to an opposition questioner who asked for comment on the prosecutors' questioning of two Diet members in connection with the Recruit scandal.

Justice Minister Masami Takatsuji, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors' Budget Committee, declined to say what the prosecutors suspect about the legislators, Takao Fujinami and Katsuya Ikeda.

Fujinami's political mentor, former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, said that he does not want to believe that Fujinami did something illegal.

Fujinami, who served as chief cabinet secretary under Nakasone from 1983 to 1985, will leave the Liberal Democratic Party to take responsibility for his suspected involvement in the scandal, his aides said.

LDP Executive Council Chairman Masayoshi Ito, who declined to succeed Takeshita last week, said he deplores Fujinami's suspected involvement. Fujinami was one of next-generation hopefuls, Ito said.

#### Takeshita Urged To Pick LDP Successor

OW1605141489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1333 GMT 16 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki called Tuesday for Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita to take the initiative in picking his successor, Liberal Democratic Party sources said.

Suzuki filed the request with LDP Deputy Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto, who began a round of calls on party elders and faction leaders to discuss who should replace Takeshita.

Suzuki asked Hashimoto to promote efforts to pick a new party leader to succeed Takeshita who has announced his resignation, the officials said.

Suzuki, meeting reporters later, said the Japanese Government may suffer damage to its prestige if outgoing Prime Minister Takeshita remains in office without any successor being picked.

Former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda proposed that the party once again ask Masayoshi Ito to retract his earlier decision not to succeed Takeshita.

Hashimoto Told Fukuda Ito's decision cannot be overturned.

Ito, 75, chairman of the LDP's decision-making executive Council, last week officially declined request to take over from Takeshita.

Nakasone promised his all-out cooperation with Hashimoto's coordination efforts and expressed readiness to testify in the Diet about his role in the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal, the officials said.

hashimoto, who, has taken over as a power coordinator from LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe, is scheduled to meet separately with faction leaders Shin Kanemaru, Kiichi Miyazawa, Toshio Komoto and Susumu Nikaido on Wednesday.

Abe underwent a gallstone operation on Monday and is expected to remain in hospital for a few weeks.

Meanwhile, many members of the LDP Executive Council called for Ito, its chairman, to reconsider his refusal, LDP sources said.

However, Ito told the 30-member party caucus that he cannot assume power because of poor health but will make his best efforts as one of the key party officers to nominate a new leader.

Prime Minister Takeshita declared April 25 that he will step down to take responsibility for widening popular distrust in politics in the wake of the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Soon after Takeshita's resignation announcement, Ito was mentioned as the most probable successor.

But Ito, who is suffering from chronic diabetes, pointed to the need for the LDP to reach a settlement of the Recruit scandal, party sources said.

He stopped short of specifying the nature of such a settlement, which the sources said was the resignation of all the Recruit-tainted Diet members from the legislature.

The Recruit scandal involves the sale of underpriced and unlisted shares and also the giving of large donations to many LDP politicians by the information business giant Recruit Co.

A total of 17 Diet members, including four opposition members, were named in a Diet-released list of 159 stock buyers.

Takeshita, Abe, Nakasone, Watanabe and former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa—all major LDP figures were named in the list.

#### **Ito Again Asked To Succeed**

OW1705122289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Three Liberal Democratic Party faction leaders called Wednesday for further efforts to persuade Masayoshi Ito to succeed Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, LDP sources said.

Toshio Komoto, Kiichi Miyazawa and Susumu Nikaido made the request in separate meetings with LDP Deputy Secretary General Ryutaro Hashimoto.

Ito, 75, a long-time opponent of plutocratic politics and currently chairman of the LDP's decision-making executive council, officially declined last week an offer to succeed Takeshita as party president and therefore prime minister.

As reasons for declining the party presidency, Ito cited health reasons and a real settlement of the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Ito, who is suffering from chronic diabetes, stopped short of specifying the nature of such a settlement, which political sources said was the resignation of all the Recruit-tainted Diet members from the legislature.

Another faction head, Shin Kanemaru, with whom Hashimoto also met Wednesday, did not mention any specific person as a probable successor to Takeshita, the LDP sources said.

Kanemaru urged Hashimoto to maintain full contact with the ailing LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe to promote coordination efforts to pick a new party president.

Hashimoto, one of Takeshita's closest aides, has acted as a power coordinator in place of Abe, who is in hospital where he underwent an operation for removal of gallstones on Monday.

Hashimoto met separately with former Prime Ministers Takeo Fukuda, Zenko Suzuki and Yasuhiro Nakasone on Tuesday.

At that time Fukuda proposed that the governing party once again ask Ito to retract his earlier decision not to take over from Takeshita.

Ito told reporters Wednesday that he will never change his mind.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Takeshita on Wednesday denied reports that Ito demanded that Takeshita and Abe resign as a "settlement" of their involvement in the Recruit scandal.

Takeshita told reporters that he never discussed such a matter in a three-hour meeting with Ito last Thursday.

The LDP said it will hold an extraordinary session of its 30-member Executive Council on Thursday to discuss how to pick a new leader and how to settle the Recruit scandal.

The recruit scandal involves the sale of underpriced shares of an unlisted stock and also large donations to many LDP politicians by the information business giant Recruit Co.

A total of 17 Diet members, including four opposition members, are named in a Diet-released list of 159 stock buyers.

Takeshita, Abe, Nakasone, Miyazawa, and LDP Policy Chief Michio Watanabe are named in the list.

On Wednesday, prosecutors summoned two Diet members, Takao Fujinami of the LDP and Katsuya Ikeda who left the Komeito and previous day, in connection with the scandal.



Fujinami served as chief cabinet secretary under Nakasone from 1983 to 1985.

On Tuesday, Nakasone changed his earlier stand and agreed to testify under oath in the Diet about his links with Recruit.

**Yano Resigns as Komeito Chairman 17 May**  
*OW1705031689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0243 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—The chairman of Komeito, Japan's No. 2 opposition party, said Wednesday he is resigning from his post to take responsibility for a series of scandals in which he is involved.

Komeito Chairman Junya Yano said he has tendered his resignation at a hurriedly arranged meeting of the party caucus, the officials said.

Yano's decision followed the resignation from the legislature on Tuesday of Komeito Diet member Katsuya Ikeda who was involved in the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

Yano has been linked to another stock trading scandal involving Meidenko Co., an electronics company. Two Meidenko officials were convicted of tax evasion last week.

#### **Parties Leaders Comment**

*OW1705105789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 17 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi said on Wednesday Komeito leader Junya Yano made a firm decision when he announced his resignation from the party leadership.

Doi told a news conference that Yano's resignation is a big blow to the four opposition parties when they are promoting talks toward establishment of a coalition cabinet.

Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] Chairman Eiichi Nagasue said he respects Yano for making the decision which he said made his political responsibility clear.

The friendly ties between Komeito and the DSP will not be affected, he said.

Ryutaro Hashimoto, the deputy secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], said Yano must have felt his political and moral responsibility as leader of a political party.

The LDP will closely watch prosecutors' investigations and put its own settlement to the Recruit scandal after the investigations are completed, Hashimoto said.

**Sohyo Proposes Banning Corporate Donations**  
*OW1605131789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1002 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 KYODO—Japan's second largest labor organization Sohyo called Tuesday for banning business corporations and other organized bodies from providing political donations to parties or politicians.

Sohyo, the 4.5 million-strong General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, proposed that only individuals be allowed to give political contributions.

Sohyo, which is the main base of support for the Japan Socialist Party [JSP], released a package of political reform proposals and called for changing the present system of donations by labor unions to one of contributions by individuals.

Sohyo issued the proposals after five rounds of committee consultations since February on how to improve Japan's politics in the wake of the Recruit stock trading and bribery scandal.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) depends for most of its political funds on the business community, while the JSP and the Democratic Socialist Party rely on contributions from organized labor.

#### **Mongolia**

**First Detachments of Soviet Troops Leave**  
*OW1705144689 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 17 May 88*

[Text] The first detachments of Soviet troops withdrawn from the Mongolian People's Republic arrived at the border station of Naushki in Soviet Siberia. Inhabitants of this village and the old Siberian town of Kyakhta gathered at the station to welcome the returning soldiers.

More than a quarter of all Soviet troops plan to be pulled out from Mongolia during 1989 and 1990 would have returned home by the end of this year [as heard]. A partial withdrawal of Soviet troops temporarily stationed in the Mongolian People's Republic is a demonstration of a new political thinking of Soviet and Mongolian leadership, said chairman of the public observation group of the reduction of Soviet Armed Forces and armaments Rogov in an interview with the MONTSAME News Agency. The implementation of the defensive military doctrine of the idea of the reasonable military sufficiency and the transition over to the insurance of defense capability of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are impossible without resolute actions, including unilateral reduction and withdrawal of troops, said Rogov. He and the other members of the group were observing the withdrawal of first Soviet military units from the northern Mongolian town of Erdenet.



**Soviet Cooperation Commission Session Held**  
*OW1305135989 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
*in English 0810 GMT 11 May 89*

[Text] The 36th session of the Mongolian-Soviet inter-governmental commission on the economic, scientific, and technological cooperation started in the Mongolian capital.

It discusses the questions of economic cooperation, especially those of repair works and measures of improving technical servicing of the equipment delivered by the Soviet Union.

The sides are also considering the questions of joint training of personnel for Mongolia's national economy.

Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh has met Chairman of the Soviet part of the Soviet-Mongolian intergovernmental commission Murakhovskiy and had a friendly conversation with him. The two men touched upon some urgent problems related to the raising of efficiency of the Mongolian-Soviet economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

**Commission Concludes Meeting**

*OW1505122389 Ulaanbaatar International Service*  
*in English 0810 GMT 15 May 89*

[Text] The 36th session of the Mongolian-Soviet inter-governmental commission on economic, scientific and technological cooperation has ended in Ulaanbaatar.

The session considered the perfection of economic cooperation between the two countries and further development of direct ties between Mongolian and Soviet enterprises and organizations.

**Political Observer Views Visit by Japan's Uno**  
*OW1205194889 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
*1340 GMT 8 May 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 May (MONTSAME)—MONTSAME political observer D. Badzarbaan writes:

The first official visit to our country by Sosuke Uno, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, has provided a good start to the development of effective Mongolian-Japanese cooperation in those areas which both sides consider to be of priority at the present stage. The current visit and the agreements reached in the course of the Mongolian-Japanese talks can be viewed in close context with the new political thinking that is having a positive influence on relations between states, including those with different social and political systems.

To be frank, one can only say today that our country has not always fostered in full measure the strengthening of the material basis of development of equal and mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with Japan

within the framework of the principles of peaceful coexistence. With the visit of the head of the Japanese Foreign Ministry to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], such opportunities will open up. This is especially true since we have a real basis for this: Mongolia has considerable natural resources at its disposal and sufficient production potential, while Japan has leading equipment and technology. A sensible combination of these advantages is profitable for the economies of both the MPR and Japan.

The first step in this direction has been made; that is, an agreement has been reached on concluding an intergovernmental Mongolian-Japanese agreement on trade cooperation between the two countries and the arrival in Mongolia of a competent group of Japanese economists is anticipated. They will study the issue of broader economic cooperation between the two countries in the Mongolian capital, and in September of this year it is planned to organize a large exhibition of Japanese goods at which the products of more than 50 Japanese companies will be presented.

One wants to hope that cooperation between the two countries will continue in the future in a way that is beneficial to the interests of both and in the spirit of the new political thinking. A basis for this is the invitation extended to D. Sodnom to make an official visit to Japan. Obviously, the forthcoming visit of the MPR head of government to Japan will raise the relations between our states to a new level.

**UNEN on Normalization of Cambodian Issue**

*OW1405080889 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
*1415 GMT 6 May 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 May, (MONTSAME)—Solving questions of political normalization of the Cambodian problem and normalizing the situation within the country itself depends, to a great extent, on the efforts of the Cambodians themselves, writes UNEN political observer, P. Tumurbaatar.

From this position, the meeting of Hun Sen, chairman of the State of Cambodia Council of Ministers, with the head of the Khmer opposition, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, which took place in the beginning of May, became an event which attracts particular attention. Whereas their previous meeting failed to reach definite results, certain positive progress has been achieved this time, due largely to the realistic, specific position of the chairman of the State of Cambodia. The decision to fully withdraw the Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia by the end of September this year, to a large extent contributed to the success of the meeting.

The participants of the meeting reached the agreement to reject foreign military aid after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the convocation of an international conference on Cambodia which will examine questions

of creating a mechanism of international control. This truly is an important change. Now, all that remains is the realization of the reached agreements, notes the observer.

**Gombosuren Reviews Foreign Policy Achievements**  
*OW1605003589 Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII*  
*in Russian 4 Jan 89 p 6-7*

[Interview With Foreign Minister T. Gombosuren by S. Nemer: "Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) Foreign Policy: Glasnost and Democracy"]

[Text] [Nemer] Comrade Minister, please characterize the results of the MPR's foreign policy activities during the past year.

[Gombosuren] In the area of foreign policy for our country, the past year was rich with important events. Further progress was achieved in the main direction of our international activities—in the development and strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries. A broad program of cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres was realized. Meetings and talks were held by our leaders with the highest party and state figures of the GDR, DPRK, LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic], PPR [Polish People's Republic], SRR [Socialist Republic of Romania], the USSR, and CSSR. The results of these meetings add new impetus to perfecting bilateral cooperation and raising its efficiency in the spirit of the demands of our time.

I would particularly like to mention the outlined prospects for further deepening Mongolian-Soviet cooperation. Last year, such fundamentally significant documents as the Concept of MPR-USSR Foreign Economic Relations for the Period up to the Year 2005 and the Program for Deepening Cooperation Between the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] and CPSU in the Sphere of Ideology, Culture, Science, and Education, were concluded. The sides share an identical understanding of the need to adopt urgent measures, primarily to raise the efficiency of trade and economic cooperation on the basis of a new approach to this issue. This is very important insofar as Mongolian-Soviet cooperation plays a decisive role in the functioning of our economy, which along with a stable growth also suffers from serious problems.

The past year was marked by important new steps on the path to complete normalization of Mongolian-Chinese relations. Politically important and fruitful visits of a People's Great Hural and an MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs delegation to the PRC took place. There were contacts between representatives of the MPRP and the CPC. An Intergovernmental Treaty on the Sino-Mongolian State Border Regime and on Settling Border Issues

was signed. Mutual trade, cultural cooperation, and exchanges of delegations continued to expand. All of this serves the cause of strengthening trust between the two peoples and countries.

We also assess the improvement of Sino-Mongolian relations from the point of view of our Asian policy, one of the major aims of which is to promote the formation of relations of confidence and good neighborliness between states of the ATR [Asian-Pacific region]. We are exerting the corresponding efforts in this direction. A specific manifestation of this was the recent Mongolian-Soviet agreement on the withdrawal of a considerable number of the Soviet troops temporarily deployed in our country. This step also reflects the positive changes in our region.

As far as our bilateral relations with the developing and developed capitalist countries are concerned, here too advances can be seen. In this regard, I would like to note with satisfaction the development of Mongolian-Indian relations. Our traditional ties reached a new level with the first visit of a president of India to the MPR.

The MPR has actively participated in the work of the United Nations and other international organizations. We have been given observer status in the Nonaligned Movement.

In a word, specific new steps were taken last year on the path to implementing the foreign policy provisions of the 19th MPRP Congress.

[Nemer] Mongolia has made proposals on normalizing the general political atmosphere in the ATR. However, in my opinion, they are often sketchy and vague in nature. I would like to hear your opinion on this matter.

[Gombosuren] I am not entirely in agreement with you. As a matter of fact, we have not made very many proposals in this area. Let us take a look at what proposals were made and what happened to them? The MPRP Central Committee some time ago came out for holding a consultative meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties of Asian countries on questions of ensuring peace and stability on the continent. As you know, this meeting was held in 1987 in our capital. According to the general opinion of the participants, it was useful and fruitful.

The 19th MPRP Congress came out for convening an all-Asian forum for peace and cooperation with the participation of representatives of the broad public of the Asian countries. Since the congress, our corresponding organizations have done considerable work in popularizing this idea. Currently, many public organizations of a number of ATR countries favor holding this forum. I hope it will become a reality in the not too distant future. Three years ago, we proposed the idea of convening a representative meeting of Asian parliamentarians to discuss questions of ways to strengthen peace and

security in this part of the planet. In the spirit of this initiative, a regional meeting of parliamentarians, under the auspices of the Interparliamentary Union, will be held next year. We have offered to organize this meeting in Ulaanbaatar.

And finally, in 1981 the MPR proposed elaborating and signing a convention on mutual nonaggression and nonuse of force in relations between Asian and Pacific Ocean states. This proposal is also quite specific, although it is true that its realization will take a long time. Here, I should stipulate that we had no intention of presenting a universal formula acceptable to all. We simply wanted to make our contribution to the search for ways and means leading to durable peace and stability in our region. Now, the specific nature of our proposal was dictated by a pressing need to marshal public opinion and the efforts of states in the region to the utmost to create a mechanism for eliminating the use of force in interstate relations.

Positive changes have been occurring recently in the ATR which, in our view, tend to be irreversible. Nevertheless, the task of banning the use of force remains topical. Therefore we consider that our proposal retains its actuality along with other peace-loving initiatives of the region's countries. We shall continue to proceed from this in our future activities.

[Nemer] Recently it appears that Mongolia has shown a lively interest in the Nonaligned Movement. What has elicited it and what are the prospects for the participation of People's Mongolia in this influential movement?

[Gombosuren] It is true that we are interested in closer cooperation with the Nonaligned Movement. I have already said that our country has been given a new status in this movement. The question of our full membership in it is the next order of business.

Since the very beginning when the movement was established, Mongolia welcomed the principles and aims of its activities. It embodies the cherished aspirations of people to live in peace and harmony in a unified world not divided into opposing blocs. We, too, adhere to these values.

Generally speaking, the movement is quite diversified by virtue of its composition, and this makes an impression on its activities. Recently, a realistic approach to solving urgent contemporary problems has noticeably prevailed here. Currently, the Nonaligned Movement has turned into one of the basic political forces, actively influencing the course of development of contemporary international relations. All of this creates a favorable basis for cooperating with it.

[Nemer] Although you are an experienced diplomat, you began the responsible duties of minister relatively recently. What new initiatives will be reflected in the activities of the MPR in the international arena?

[Gombosuren] Currently, an important process of renewal of all aspects of social life is occurring in the country. As a minister, I see my task to lie in instilling the spirit of our times as fully and as quickly as possible into our work, aimed at implementing the foreign policy tasks of our party and Government. This is precisely the direction we are given by the decisions of the MPRP Central Committee plenum, held a few days ago, which outlined new tasks for improving the party's organizational and ideological work. What do I have in mind when I say the spirit of our times? I mean the consistent introduction of a realistic and scientific approach in our work, on the basis of new political thinking. I mean a closer link between foreign policy goals and tasks of the country's domestic development, guaranteeing its rational participation in the international division of labor and world economic ties. I mean the elimination of showiness and declarations, removal of stagnation and bureaucratism, and renewal of work methods. I mean glasnost and democracy...

[Nemer] Thank you for the interview. I wish you and the collective of your ministry great successes in the arena of peacemaking activities for the benefit of the Mongolian people and all people of goodwill in the world.

#### **Animal Delivery Statistics Reported**

*OW1605093489 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English  
1756 GMT 15 May 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 15 (MONTSAME)—Delivery of young animals is in full swing in the country. 77 percent of mother animals gave offspring that is 8,672,000 heads, the Central Statistics Board reports.

#### **North Korea**

#### **South Accused of Firing Rifles in DMZ**

*SK1705121889 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1130 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] The South Korean puppets perpetrated a grave military provocation by firing automatic rifles at our side's outposts from the DMZ in the central front.

At 1838 on 17 May, the South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation by firing scores of rounds from automatic rifles at our side's outposts from the DMZ south of Pyongyang in the central front.

After secretly occupying the positions in advance tonight, many armed puppet hooligans took aim at and fired scores of rounds from automatic rifles at the members of our side's civil police as they came to their duty site.

Because of this, the personal safety of the members of our side's civil police, who were carrying out routine duties, was gravely threatened and furniture in the outposts was destroyed.



The fact that this incident did not expand into an armed clash between the two sides is entirely attributable to the patience and self-restraint demonstrated by the members of our side's civil police.

The South Korean puppets' grave military provocation openly committed against the personnel of our side's civil police in broad daylight is a deliberate and premeditated provocative maneuver designed to divert the attention of the South Korean people, youths, and students who have risen up in an anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization and reunification and to trump up an excuse for suppressing them.

The soldiers of our People's Army are keenly watching with high revolutionary vigilance the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who are straining the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme by pursuing only confrontation and war, not detente and dialogue.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets continue running on the path of aggravating the situation, which runs counter to the global trend toward general detente and peace, they will take full responsibility for the consequences arising therefrom.

**U.S. Allegedly Commits 'Aerial Espionage'**  
SK1705103289 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT*  
17 May 89

[Text] *Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)*—The U.S. imperialist aggressors committed espionage against the northern half of Korea by letting the "U-2" strategic reconnaissance plane fly to the air above the East Sea of Korea along the Military Demarcation Line from the air above the West Sea at around 07:42 Tuesday, according to military sources.

Such espionage acts of the U.S. imperialists number 18 entering May. [sentence as received]

In this period they let "RV-1," "RC-12," "RF-4C" and other types of reconnaissance planes fly above the area near the Military Demarcation Line to commit espionage incessantly on our side's frontline area. Moreover, they brought the "E-3A" AWACS into South Korea twice from Okinawa, one of their overseas aggression bases, for the purpose of aerial espionage on the interior of the northern half of Korea.

The aerial espionage acts committed by the U.S. imperialists against the northern half of Korea in the first half of May numbered more than 100, or nearly 7 on a daily average.

This shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors persistently seek confrontation and war on the Korean peninsula, challenging the desire and hope of the Korean people and the peaceloving people around the world for detente and peace.

**Daily Says U.S. Intends To Occupy South**  
SK1705060689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT*  
17 May 89

[Text] *Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)*—The U.S. imperialists' intention to occupy South Korea for an indefinite period comes under fire in NODONG SINMUN today.

A few days ago, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Gregg raved that the U.S. Government might "examine the problem of withdrawing part of its armed forces present in South Korea". But it should be done through an "agreement" with the South Korean puppets and, otherwise, it would be a very improper signal to someone, he blabbed.

The news analyst says:

He virtually emphasized in this that the U.S. forces present in South Korea must neither be withdrawn nor be cut down, thus revealing the U.S. imperialists' intention to stay in South Korea for an indefinite period.

Gregg's double-edged utterances were aimed at misleading public opinion within and without calling for the U.S. troops pullout from South Korea and justifying their occupation of South Korea.

The U.S. forces present in South Korea are aggression forces illegally occupying a half of other's country. To talk about "agreement" with the puppets on the withdrawal of these aggression forces is a nonsense and it is nothing but a petty trick to evade the pullout.

It is not by agreement with anyone that the U.S. forces are present in South Korea. And the real ruler of South Korea is none other than the United States and the South Korean puppets are merely tools of aggression and servants of the U.S. imperialists.

Only entreaty for the stay of the U.S. forces in South Korea can be expected from the South Korean puppets who are prolonging their days with the support of the bayonet of the U.S. imperialists, their master.

Taking advantage of this entreaty of the puppets, the U.S. imperialists intend to evade the withdrawal of their forces from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw their forces of aggression from South Korea without a murmur at an early date, demands the commentary.



**Youth Groups Issue Statement on Student's Death**  
*SK1505155589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT  
15 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Student Committee issued a joint statement today in denunciation of the South Korean puppet clique for scheming to keep in the dark the truth of the case of murder of student Yi Chol-kyu, chairman of the editorial board of MINJU CHOSON, the gazette of Choson University in Kwangju.

Spreading lies that there was no "trace of murder" on the victim and that it is a "malicious rumour" that he was killed by torture, the puppets staged a trick by making it appear as if the death of the victim were caused by drowning and are loudly clamouring that student Yi Chol-kyu was killed due to an internal problem of active students and he was possibly killed because of an accidental motive, the statement says, and goes on:

As the voices that the murder was committed by the No Tae-u group are ringing out from among the South Korean youth, students and people, the puppets issued even an "emergency alert order" in Kwangju and South Cholla Province and mobilized 50 police companies, over 7,000 in all, for emergency alert.

This is a base move to cover up the truth of the murder and escape from the responsibility for the crime and a fascist rampage to put down the indignation of the people at the point of the bayonet.

Evidence that the death of student Yi was caused not by "drowning", or by an internal factor of active students or by an accidental motive but killed by the fascist hangmen, is getting clearer with each passing day.

One eye was gouged and there were bruises on the whole body of student Yi and there was a trace of binding his wrists when he was found dead. People who met him on May 3, when he was missing, said he wore spectacles and jumper. But there were no such things on his body.

And a driver of the Taebang taxi company in Kwangju who carried student Yi that day said that the young man who had been in his taxi took off after being checked up by police about 10 o'clock at that night.

The puppet police who had concealed this fact so far, excuses that student Yi Chol-kyu ran away the moment they checked up and lost him.

The fascists who spread a strict suppressive cordon assert that they knew the "criminal" ran away but did not ferret him out for several days. Who will believe them?

Moreover, the "joint security affairs investigation headquarters" offered a prize of three million won to arrest him. But his name was not on the want list of 90 people announced on May 9.

This is a clear proof that Yi Chol-kyu was already arrested and murdered by torture.

The puppets offered a prize to arrest him by incriminating an article praising the North carried in MINJU CHOSON. And, when he was caught in check up, they tortured him to death and threw him into a reservoir to cover up their crime.

His death was an outcome of the murderous violent politics of the No Tae-u fascist "regime" and a cruel murder by the fascist hangmen against a patriotic student desirous of independence, democracy and reunification.

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Student Committee, in the name of the entire Korean youth and students, bitterly condemn the No Tae-u fascist clique for having brutally murdered student Yi Chol-kyu who turned out in the struggle for the independence and democratization of South Korean society and for national reunification.

The brutal murder by the South Korean fascist clique is the last resort of those on the verge of doom and precipitates only their own destruction.

The No Tae-u military dictatorship which murdered student Yi Chol-kyu cannot go unpunished just as the incident, 29 years ago in which fascist hangmen killed student Kim Chu-yol and threw him into the sea off Masan gave a rise to the April 19 popular uprising and brought destruction to Syngman Rhee dictatorship at last and the atrocity of fascist hangmen who put student Pak Chong-chol to death by torture 2 years ago triggered off the June popular resistance along with the "April 13 step" and drove the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist dictatorship to a crisis.

The No Tae-u group must give up a base intrigue to misrepresent the case of the death of student Yi Chol-kyu, apologize for it, stop a fascist offensive against the South Korean democratic forces and unconditionally release all the illegally arrested and imprisoned democratic figures, youth, students, workers and intellectuals including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan.

**CPRF Alleges Suppression of Chonminnyon**  
*SK1305041589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT  
13 May 89*

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] Friday released Information No. 546 condemning the frantic suppressive campaign of the No

Tae-u military fascist clique against the "National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy" (Chonminnyon) and other progressive opposition democratic organisations and patriotic-minded democrats.

The information says:

The South Korean puppets officially defined "Chonminnyon" as an "organisation benefiting the enemy" which sympathizes with the North's argument and arrested the leading figures of the organisation and launched into a wholesale roundup of opposition democratic figures, patriotic students and leading trade unionists who call for reunification. The sinister purpose sought by the puppets in this campaign is to connect them with us by all means and thereby render "credibility" to their intrigues in misrepresenting the Pyongyang visit of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion as a "spying case" and repress and stifle "Chonminnyon" which they hate like a thorn in the flesh.

The information stresses:

The South Korean fascist clique which has remained silent since the formation of "Chonminnyon" is, all of a sudden, taking issue with the documents published at its inaugural meeting and attempting to suppress it on unfounded charges. This is a shameless plot to "dissolve" it and a malicious challenge to the people who desire independence, democracy and reunification.

The No Tae-u group must immediately renounce the foolish attempt to suppress opposition democratic organisations and reunification forces by linking them with us in a far-fetched way and unconditionally release at once all the patriotic figures and students and those involved in labor movement now under arrest.

**Forum Held on South's Treatment of Patriots**  
SK1705053089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT*  
17 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—A forum of politicians, scholars, pressmen and religionists on the No Tae-u military fascist clique's suppression of patriotic democratic forces including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan of South Korea was held at the People's Palace of Culture on May 16.

Present there together with personages of political, public, academic, press and religious circles and working people in the city were Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the Central People's Committee and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Yo Yon-ku, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; An Pyong-su, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland; Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation; and personages concerned.

Speeches were made at the forum on such subjects as "the No Tae-u group's vicious suppression of patriotic democratic figures and people including Rev. Mun Ik-hwan is an anti-national criminal act pursuing confrontation and split against reunification", "the reactionary nature of the so-called 'defence of the system' and the 'eradication of leftist elements' clamoured about by the No Tae-u puppet clique," "the anti-democratic nature of the No Tae-u 'regime' which was revealed in crackdown on Rev. Mun Ik-hwan who had visited Pyongyang and on the democratic forces of all strata of South Korea," "on the role played by the democratic press of South Korea in promoting national reconciliation and unity and on the puppet clique's suppression of the press," and "the No Tae-u clique's so-called 'July 7 declaration' and the suppression of Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion."

The speakers pointed out that the South Korean military fascist clique incriminated Rev. Mun Ik-hwan's visit to Pyongyang and, with this as an occasion, launched the all-out suppressive offensive against the dissident democratic organisations and patriotic democratic forces.

They theoretically evolved a series of problems arising in bringing to light the No Tae-u group's reactionary nature and checking and frustrating its offensive.

The puppet clique rigged up even a "spying case" with the visit to Pyongyang by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and his companion, the speakers said, adding that this is nothing but a last resort of those who try to find a pretext to justify their anti-communist confrontation and fascist moves. They said emphatically all these facts clearly show that the No Tae-u group is a band of traitors to the nation and splittists trying to stifle the movement for reunification, incite anti-communist confrontation, block North-South dialogue and pursue permanent division.

**Reportage on Iranian Presidential Visit**

**Details of Pyongyang Meeting**  
SK1605153089 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1504 GMT*  
16 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—A grand mass meeting was held today at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in Pyongyang in welcome of president of the Islamic Republic of Iran Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was present at the meeting.

Also present were chairmen of commissions and ministers of the Administration Council, leading officials of central organs and power bodies in Pyongyang, generals of the Korean People's Army, leading men of science, education, culture and art and working people in the city.

The entourage of the Iranian president and officials of the Iranian Embassy in Pyongyang were present on invitation.

Placed on the platform were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i flanked on either side by the national flags of Korea and Iran.

Seen in the meeting hall were slogans "Warm welcome to His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran!" and "Long live friendship and unity between the Korean and Iranian peoples!"

President Kim Il-song, together with President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, appeared on the platform amid enthusiastic welcome of the attendants.

Children's union members presented them with fragrant floral bunches.

In the platform party were the entourage of the president and the Iranian ambassador to Korea.

The platform was also taken by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, officials concerned and Korean Ambassador c.p. to Iran Hwang Sun-muk.

The meeting was opened with the playing of the national anthems of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the DPRK.

Choe Mun-son, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, made a speech at the meeting.

He said the current Korean visit of His Excellency Respected President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i is an epochal event in consolidating the foundation of the Korea-Iran friendship and expanding the bonds of cooperation and is greatly conducive to strengthening unity among independent Asian peoples and promoting the common cause of the peoples of newly-emerging countries.

Noting that the Iranian people under the leadership of their outstanding leader His Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeini rose in an all-people uprising in February 1979, which led to the overthrow of the reactionary Shah system and to the victory of the Islamic Revolution, Choe Mun-son stressed that this victory was a historical event which opened up a new era in the life of the Iranian people.

He further said:

We hail the ceasefire in the Persian Gulf and extend firm solidarity with the Iranian people in their efforts for the complete implementation of the resolution of the United Nations Security Council.

We highly estimate the independent stand and the non-aligned policy that the Iranian Government and people have maintained steadfastly in external relations in an indomitable fighting spirit, unyielding to any pressure and intervention of the imperialists.

Of late, the imperialists and racists are intensifying vicious moves to infringe upon the sovereignty of Iran and insult Islam. No desperate manoeuvres of the imperialists, however, can frighten the Iranian people or hold in check their dynamic advance.

The imperialists should take their hands off intervention off Iran and all the foreign forces should be withdrawn from the Persian Gulf.

The Korean and Iranian peoples have established close bonds of friendship in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and for the defense of chajusong, Choe Mun-son said, and added:

A bright prospect has opened up for our two countries to expand and develop friendship, cooperation and interchange in an allround way.

Our two countries are waging a joint struggle against imperialism and for independence in the international arena including the non-aligned movement, while supporting and cooperating with each other closely.

To further develop in depth the relations of friendship and diversified cooperation between our two countries will be conducive to realising South-North cooperation and establishing a new equitable international economic order.

The Korean people will as ever invigorate the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action with the Iranian people and, in unity with the world people aspiring after chajusong, persistently struggle to build a peaceful and prospering new Asia free from domination, subjugation and war, an independent new world.

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i spoke next.

When he concluded his speech, President Kim Il-song firmly shook hands and waved high the clasped hands with him.

The meeting closed with the playing of the national anthems of the DPRK and the Iran.

#### Iranian President Gives Speech

SK1605160589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT  
16 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA)—President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic republic of Iran on an official goodwill visit to Korea made a speech at the Pyongyang mass meeting which was held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall this afternoon.



President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i said his visit to beautiful Korea was an unforgettable opportunity for him to note at first hand the indomitable heroic fighting spirit of the Korean people for the independent development of the country.

The contemporary histories of Korea and Iran were histories of the self-sacrificing struggle for liberation from all manner of foreign domination and we have accumulated similar experiences in the course of the revolutions, he noted.

Referring to the course covered by the glorious Islamic revolution of Iran, the president stated that this revolution was an uprising which was launched by the Iranian people against the most out-and-out puppet government of U.S. imperialism for the first time and a revolution through which they overthrew it, resisting tanks and guns with empty hands.

This showed that a people dominated and subjugated could emerge victorious with the strength of justice without relying on any force.

He said that the dominationist governments and their boss and great devil, the United States which is trying to dominate the world, schemed to stifle the revolution of the Islamic Republic and people of Iran in their cradle, very fearful of them.

The powers are claiming that they can dominate everything of ours and we must become their slaves because they have powerful military potentials, he said, and stressed:

Our people stubbornly resisted their aggression to be recorded as heroes of history.

Our people frustrated their expansionist and aggressive design.

All the aggressors of the world must know that if they risk a military gamble against the revolution and revolutionary peoples, they will only sustain an ignominious defeat.

It is not powers that control the destiny of a nation but it is the people of a given country who decide their destiny.

No matter how hard the powers may try, we will fight against them.

The great Korean people under the wise leadership of Your Excellency Kim Il-song proved this experience to the devils in other fields.

Both the destinies of our nation and the Korean nation are linked with each other in the struggle against domination by outside forces, against the U.S. imperialist devils in particular.

When the powers are weaving a plot with each other for domination, why should we not unite with each other to defend ourselves?

What I can say clearly on the basis of the fighting experience of our people for 10 years is that we third world countries must have the capacity to defend ourselves and we cannot depend upon any power for defence.

The independent peoples of the world must join hands with each other and support each other's dignity, pride and independence.

We oppose all manner of threat and plot of the U.S. imperialists against your government and people and support your stand in this.

At the same time, we express our thanks once again to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and your supreme leadership for their support to the heroic Iranian people and the Government of the Islamic Republic during the whole period of the war of aggression against us after the revolution.

He said he thought that the Iranian and Korean peoples should turn each other's experiences and knowledge to account.

Our country, he continued, has excellent relations with your country in trade, economic, technological, agricultural and other fields.

One of the purposes of my current visit to your beautiful country is to further expand and develop these existing relations.

I am deeply pleased with the beneficial and important successes registered during our visit and convinced that the cooperative relations between the two countries will further develop in the future.

We think that the root cause of the instability and disputes existing in the world is the interference of the dominationist forces in others' internal affairs.

Why does such a country as the United States have the right to keep its armed forces in the Persian Gulf and on the Korean peninsula far away from its boundary?

The United States has no right to interfere in others' internal affairs.

We strongly support the reunification of the North and the South of Korea on the principle of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.



We believe that foreign armed forces, particularly, the military bases of the United States be withdrawn from the Persian Gulf and the Korean peninsula and the security in these regions must be guaranteed only by the local nations.

Cooperation between Korea and Iran continues not only in the technological and economic fields but also in the international arena as well.

The president further said:

The third world countries should not consider their economic, scientific and technical development to be of secondary importance. It is indispensable and essential in defending their independence in the future.

On the other hand, we should begin development and construction on the basis of [our] own strength and possibilities.

I do not mean the severance of relations with the outside world but mean that we must not depend on the industrial potential of the powers.

They do not want to see our development and progress but are willing to assist us on condition that we surrender our independence to them.

Hence we attach particular importance to cooperation in the third world, particularly to cooperation among the peoples and governments of such countries as the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which are standing on the forefront against imperialism and dominationism.

As president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I would like to stress once again that it is the view of our leader and government to attach weighty importance to the relations with your country and expand and develop them in every possible field.

Our two countries have a lot of possibilities of cooperation in the scientific and technological field and they can bear shining fruits, we believe.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I express thanks once again for the friendly and cordial hospitality accorded by Your Excellency President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and for the kind welcome shown by your people and hope that a bright and glorious future will be opened up before us and your people in the fearless struggle against injustice and before the governments and peoples of the two countries in the tireless efforts for the building of a new society.

#### **Kim Il-song, Khamene'i Converse**

SK1705104889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today called on President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran at the guesthouse.

He was accompanied by Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Premier Yon Hyong-muk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, officials concerned and Korean Ambassador c.p. to Iran Hwang Sun-muk.

President Kim Il-song was greeted at the guesthouse by President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and his entourage and Iranian Ambassador c.p. to Korea Reza Sayyed-Mohammadi.

He had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Iranian president.

#### **Luncheon Given for Kim Il-song**

SK1705101889 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran arranged a luncheon on May 17 for President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present there on invitation were Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Premier Yon Hyong-muk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, officials concerned and DPRK Ambassador c.p. to Iran Hwang Sun-muk.

The entourage of the Iranian president, Iranian Ambassador c.p. to Korea Reza Sayyed-Mohammadi and his embassy officials were present at the luncheon.

The luncheon took place in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with sentiments of friendship.

#### **Talks Held 17 May**

SK1705105589 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—Talks were held again today between President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Chairman of

the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of Natural Resources Development Chon Ha-chol, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu and DPRK Ambassador e.p. to Iran Hwang Sun-muk.

Present on the opposite side were Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Ali Akbar Velayati, senior adviser to the President Mostafa Mir-Salim, Minister of Construction Jihad Gholamreza Foruzesh, Minister of Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps 'Ali Shamkhani, Minister of Defence Mohammad Hoseyn Jalali, Minister of Housing and Urban Development Serajeddin Kazeruni, adviser and special military inspector of the President Mohammad Salimi, other suite members and Iranian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK Reza Sayyed-Mohammadi.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

#### **Exchange of Gifts Reported**

SK1705110389 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1047 GMT*  
17 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran presented gifts today to President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present there were the entourage of the Iranian president and Reza Sayyed-Mohammadi, Iranian Ambassador e.p. to Korea.

Also on hand were Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u, Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of Natural Resources Development Chon Ha-chol, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu, and DPRK Ambassador e.p. to Iran Hwang Sun-muk.

President Kim Il-song saw the gifts and expressed thanks for them.

President Kim Il-song presented a gift to president Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i.

President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song.

#### **Cooperation Pacts Signed**

SK1705104589 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT*  
17 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—A plan of scientific, technological and cultural exchange between the governments, an agreement on cooperation between the foreign ministries and records of the first meeting of the inter-governmental joint commission of economic and scientific-technological cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran were signed here today.

The signing ceremony was attended by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The plan and the agreement were signed by Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati and the records of the meeting by Korean Minister of External Economic Affairs Vhong Song-nam and Iranian Minister of Construction Jihad Gholamreza Foruzesh.

#### **Joint Communiqué Published**

SK1705111489 *Pyongyang KCNA in English 1057 GMT*  
17 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—A joint communiqué between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran was published here today.

The full text of the joint communiqué reads:

At the invitation of His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, leading a high-ranking political and economic delegation, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 14 to 17 May, 1989.

His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and his party were accorded warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

His Excellency President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i and his party visited Mangyongdae, laid a wreath at the revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery on Mt. Taesong and looked round the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the West Sea barrage, the Kwangbok Street, the Taean heavy machine complex and other factories and enterprises, and historic and cultural institutions.

His Excellency Kim Il-song, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, conducted their official talks in a friendly atmosphere, full of understanding and mutual cooperation.

At the talks the two sides exchanged their views on the present international situation, on strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries and on the matters of common interest.

The two sides, while giving positive appraisal for the existing bilateral relations in political, economic, technical, scientific, and cultural fields, expressed their satisfaction over the growing trend of these relations which are based on the principles of mutual respect for national sovereignty, independence, equality and non-interference in the internal affairs and agreed to further expand these cooperative relations.

The two presidents endorsed the importance of the constructive talks at different levels, underlined mutual cooperation in international forum and expressed their aversion to U.S. imperialism and imperialist powers that try to impose their views upon other countries.

The two presidents underlined the resolute determination of their respective government and people to decisively foil the U.S. imperialist aggressions and interventions, especially against the DPRK and the IR [Islamic Republic] of Iran.

Recognizing the importance of expanding bilateral relations in cultural, scientific, and technical fields and with the view to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two peoples and to widen the knowledge of the other's spiritual values, the two sides signed a program for cultural, scientific, and technical exchanges for a period of two years for the implementation of the existing cultural agreement between the two countries.

While exchanging views on the current international situation, His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressed their satisfaction over the identical or close views of the two countries concerning the most significant problems facing humanity, and underlined the need for the full observance of the international law including the principles of independence, national sovereignty, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, as well as non-resort to force in international relations. In this connection, the two sides emphasized that they should fight all manner of dominationism.

The two sides expressed their interests in the alleviation of tensions and in the just settlement of conflicts in several areas in the world facing crises.

The two sides called for an end to arms race and a ban on production, proliferation and stockpiling of nuclear and chemical weapons, strongly condemning the use of such weapons under any circumstances and stressed the need to strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action for the anti-nuclear cause of peace.

The two sides expressed concern over the possibility of using modern technological achievements for the production of highly sophisticated and destructive weapons and the increasing danger of arms race in the outer-space and called for the major reduction of military expenditures and conventional weapons.

The two sides stressed that peace can be achieved only by the united struggle of the peoples and that neither peace can be won nor can the aggression of the imperialists be prevented by begging diplomacy.

In the course of their talks the two presidents reviewed the most important regional questions and called for a peaceful and equitable settlement of disputes in favour of the regional nations aimed at alleviating international tensions.

The two sides positively assessed the establishment of a joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries, and emphasized the utilization of all potential possibilities for the expansion of the relations by holding joint commission meetings.

The Iranian side underlined endeavours made for the full implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, the efforts made by the United Nations and its secretary general for ending the conflicts between Iran and Iraq and the need to continue talks for the withdrawal of the military forces to the internationally recognized boundaries and the settlement of disputes between the two countries in accordance with the international law with a view to bringing about a just and durable peace in the Persian Gulf region.

The Korean side declared its support for the efforts by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to fully implement the Security Council Resolution 598.

The two presidents called for the dismantlement of foreign military bases and withdrawal of foreign forces from the territories of other countries.

The two sides expressed their opposition to the presence of foreign military forces in the Korean peninsula and the Persian Gulf, and called for the unconditional withdrawal of these forces from these regions.



The Korean side informed its counter side of its policy for a peaceful settlement of the question of the country's reunification by way of establishing the democratic confederal republic of Koryo on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The Iranian side declared its support to the endeavours of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for ensuring peace in Korea and for her peaceful reunification.

The two presidents declared their support for the objectives and ideals of the Non-Aligned Movement, stressed the need to thoroughly maintain the fundamental character of the movement and emphasized the importance of its positive role in preserving the sovereignty and independence of the developing countries.

The two sides called for the greater role of the United Nations in the settlement of international conflicts and supported the efforts of its secretary general to this end.

The two presidents declared their full support for the just cause of the Palestinian people and their struggle to regain their right of self-determination, and condemned terror and other repressive acts perpetrated by the Zionist regime in the occupied territories and supported the uprising and resistance of the Palestinian people against the Zionist occupiers.

The two sides supported the struggle of the Lebanese people for their national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran expressed their aversion to racism and racial discrimination, and called for the abolition of the South African racist regime and its replacement by a government based on the votes of the Black majority.

The two presidents welcomed the withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan and called for the end to the conflict and establishment of peace and order in this country.

The two sides emphasized respect of Afghan territorial integrity and independence and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

The two sides condemned the imperialists' moves aimed at attacking Islam.

At the end of the visit, the two presidents expressed their satisfaction at the results of the meetings and talks that will contribute to the further expansion of mutual amicable relations and beneficial cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, expressed his utmost appreciations and those of his delegation to His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for his cordial and warm hospitality during this visit.

His Excellency Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, invited His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay an official goodwill visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

#### **Iranian President Departs**

SK1705101489 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Pyongyang May 17 (KCNA)—Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, left Pyongyang this afternoon by special plane after successfully concluding his official goodwill visit to Korea.

President Kim Il-song went out to Pyongyang airport and warmly saw him off.

A farewell function took place at the airport for the Iranian president.

#### **South Korea**

#### **U.S. Agrees To Pay Rent for Kwangju Center**

SK1705070589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0654 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—The United States has agreed for the first time in more than 40 years to pay rent for one of its many facilities in South Korea.

Charge d'Affaires Thomas Brooks said the United States will return the Cultural Center in Kwangju, closed a week ago, to the city and will start paying rent on the new office after a two-year grace period.

The U.S. Cultural Center in downtown Kwangju has been the target of frequent firebomb attacks by militant students.

Brooks said the U.S. Government will also pay for the relocation of the Cultural Center.

The United States, which used the building free of charge under a 1948 agreement between the two countries, initially asked Korea to pay for the relocation as well as for the new office.

The government has also decided to collect rent for a similar facility in Pusan that is used free of charge as a cultural center.

Describing the U.S. agreement to pay rent as "an important event in Korea-U.S. relations," a senior Korean Foreign Ministry official said the two countries will continue to review the 1948 accord until the end of next year.

"The review of the 1948 agreement will be conducted carefully because it will affect all other facilities used by the United States in our country," the official said.

He explained that the agreement allows the United States to use several facilities "temporarily free of charge," but that the government has never questioned the continued free use of the facilities by the U.S. Government.

**Daily Views Closure of U.S. Center in Kwangju**  
*SK1705021389 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean*  
12 May 89 p 2

[Editorial: "The Closure of the Kwangju American Cultural Center"]

[Text] The Kwangju American Cultural Center has closed its doors. They say that it is not a permanent closure, but there is no schedule set for when and where it will be opened again.

However, whether it is a permanent or temporary closure, it is a major diplomatic issue that a foreign mission has closed its doors and stopped its services. In most cases this kind of measure is usually taken only when there is financial problems and it is difficult to maintain the mission, or when there is danger of safety because of aggravated relations with the host government and its people.

This is an undesirable diplomatic decision. Here, we can discover the difficulties of the U.S. side to ease the seriousness of the issue in their explanation that the closure of the cultural center is "for transfer."

It is reported that the Kwangju American Cultural Center has been attacked 29 times since the Kwangju democratic movement began in 1980 until now. This was the result of the Kwangju American Cultural Center, which has contributed to the community of the Kwangju area for 40 years since its establishment in 1948, becoming the target of anti-U.S. sentiment. This eventually led to the closure of the cultural center while marking another anniversary of the May Kwangju democratic movement. When looking back at the friendly relations between Korea and the United States, this is a regrettable development which no one has desired.

Foreign missions and their officials originally have a special relationship of rights and the host government has a duty, which is an "inviolability," to protect their well-being and dignity. This is a relationship according to the Geneva Conventions on diplomatic relations. The American Cultural Center, which is a U.S. Government

institution, is included in this category from a broad point of view. Our cultural centers in Los Angeles, New York, or France all receive the same treatment.

Therefore, as long as the host people are not prepared for the worst situation, such as breaking off diplomatic relations, they should refrain from occupying the foreign mission or from direct acts of attack. They should only carry out peaceful demonstrations in front of the foreign missions to convey their discontent and anger. This is a general practice of a civilized society. However, the case of the Kwangju American Cultural Center exceeded this scope. This is because the seriousness of the Kwangju tragedy is too deep. And it was also the result of slow progress in the investigation into the truth of the Kwangju incident and the slowness of the ruling forces trying to solve the pains of the Kwangju incident. Also the fulfillment of the duty to protect the foreign missions by the government, which is sensitive to the trend of the times, was unsatisfactory. How can "politics" solve the anti-U.S. sentiments tied to the Kwangju incident when it has not even revealed where the responsibility lies in the Kwangju incident? The anti-U.S. sentiment has expanded to a new level in the criticism of the so-called ideology of the "anti-imperialist struggle" and in the historical relationship in the division of the Korean peninsula.

However, let's now think of this problem from a more forward-looking point of view. The problem of Kwangju is our problem whatever the case. The anger, pain, and even the responsibility is ours. Even though there was misjudgment on the part of the U.S. side which seemed to give support to the dictatorship, the fundamental problem is with the military government that created the Fifth Republic.

The temporary closure of the Kwangju American Cultural Center can result in a bad influence on the relationship between Korea and the United States which cannot be overlooked. Along with this news, the defilement of their flag, the Stars and Stripes, that was laid on the ground and stepped on, certainly must have stimulated more anti-Korean sentiment in the United States. The reality is that there is an anti-U.S. sentiment on one side while there is an anti-Korean sentiment on the other. However, the American people are the consumers of the U.S. market on which our export economy is dependent for life or death, and at the same time they are the masters of public politics that has decisive power on security relations. It is also the same with the Korean people.

Whatever the case, there should be no regrettable incidents which aggravate the sentiments of the two countries in the relationship between the people of Korea and the United States. Therefore, we must pay attention to the announcement by the U.S. State Department that

said "We want to reopen the Kwangju American Cultural Center." With this, we should also work to create an atmosphere of reopening the Kwangju American Cultural Center.

**Acting U.S. Ambassador Issues Apology**  
SK1705032189 Seoul YONHAP English 0230 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—Acting U.S. Ambassador to Korea Thomas Brooks called on Assistant Foreign Minister Yi Chung-pin Tuesday to apologize for a comment by a State Department official on the death of a Korean student activist.

During the meeting at the Foreign Ministry, Brooks delivered a U.S. pledge to be more prudent in commenting on Korean affairs, ministry officials said.

The U.S. diplomat was also quoted as saying that the comment by Deputy Department spokesman Richard Boucher at noon briefing for reporters Monday replaced the problematic comment last week.

At the briefing, Boucher said, "We, of course, do not intend to prejudge the outcome of the investigation," but he refused to retract the word "murderers" used in the earlier comment.

Yi told Brooks, charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy here, "We feel great regret that a department official made an undesirable comment on such a sensitive issue and hope such an incident would not recur."

A high-ranking ministry official said, "With the acting U.S. ambassador's personal call and expression of apology, the diplomatic flap over the comment can be regarded as having come to a close."

A state department spokesman on May 11 commented on the death of Yi Chol-kyu, 24, a Chosun University student in Kwangju, that "We hope the murderers will be exposed and severely punished." The remarks angered the Korean Government since the investigation into the delicate incident has yet to be concluded.

**Student's Death Causes Political Tensions**  
SK1305015289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
13 May 89 p 2

[Article by staff reporter Kim Song-pok: "Death of Student Blows Chill Over Political Scene"]

[Text] Once again, tensions are running high in the political circle due to the puzzling death of a student activist, Yi Chol-kyu, 24, who was a senior majoring in electronic engineering at Chosun University in Kwangju.

The unexpected case bodes ill for national politics which was currently experiencing a rare lull in the wake of the tragic death of six policemen in a fire caused by fire-bombs hurled by students.

Both the ruling and opposition parties are keeping close watch on the situation with profound worries and anxieties.

They quickly formed a 12-man parliamentary team to conduct an independent probe into the puzzling death, while in the meantime trying to come up with answers to keep the volatile situation under control.

Yi's death comes at a time when the ruling camp has held a high hand over anti-government forces in the wake of the cases of Mun Ik-hwan and the policemen's deaths at Tongui University.

The governing Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is concerned about the fact the incident happened in Kwangju, the bed of anti-government sentiments, in this politically sensitive month of May, the same month in which the 1980 Kwangju bloodshed took place.

But, the DJP felt somewhat at ease after it received initial reports that there are no signs of government agencies being involved, much less traces of torture on Yi's body.

The ruling camp cautiously suspects that Yi might have been killed by some "impure elements" which seek to stir the blood of dissident forces.

It also has not ruled out the possibility that the incident was the result of internal conflicts within the dissident movement.

As to the wild speculation that ultra-rightist forces murdered Yi, the party has spurned it, asserting that it is only a rumor of a morbid nature.

Thereupon, the ruling party readily gave consent to the formation of the parliamentary investigation team when requested.

It also has called for a thorough probe into the case to avert any "undeserving" accusations which may fall upon the DJP.

Yet the DJP is jittery that the political circle will have to shoulder the burden from the Yi case if a clear cut and convincing solution to the probe does not come along.

Meanwhile, the opposition camp suspects that Yi's death reeks of the complicity of government power.

However, it has refrained itself from jumping to the conclusion that the government is responsible for Yi's death.



A senior opposition lawmaker said yesterday, "We should not make a mistake of barking up the wrong tree."

As one of its examples of discreet behavior, the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] Thursday scrapped the plan that all PPD legislators will visit the graveyard of the victims of the 1980 Kwangju tragedy in Kwangju on Sunday.

Apart from the joint parliamentary probe team, the PPD promptly dispatched its own team, composed of six lawmakers, to Kwangju for independent investigation Thursday. Kwangju is the PPD's strong power base.

A PPD spokesman said that if there is the slightest sign of government involvement, it will trace it to the last.

The Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] also urged the ruling camp to exert its utmost to bring the true story of the death to light, while seriously worrying about the potential of the Yi case as it may develop into a situation that will eventually damage politics.

The RDP stresses that the government's "swift and thorough" probe is a must to prevent political chaos.

The New Democratic Republican Party holds the position that the Yi case should be made public to the last detail but the political circle should distance itself as far as possible from the shock wave caused by Yi's death.

In the meantime, the air on campuses and dissident organizations appears to be wrought with anti-government sentiments. Already, many of them have made moves to act.

About 50,000 students across the nation plan to converge on Kwangju for a massive demonstration the 9th anniversary of the 1980 Kwangju bloodshed day to commemorate.

After the recent shocking incident at Tongui University, which took six policemen's lives, firebombs and stones disappeared from demonstrations. But there are worries that non-violent protests may be shortlived as student and dissident forces brace for a fiery struggle against the government.

**Prosecutors Agree Drowning Caused Yi's Death**  
SK1705040689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 May 89 p 3

[Text] Kwangju—Prosecutors probing the death of radical student activist Yi Chol-kyu of Choson University said yesterday here that judging from all the circumstantial evidence, it is clear that Yi slipped on the steep slope down into the remote reservoir and died from drowning while escaping police chase on the night of May 3.

The National Institute of Scientific Investigation [NISI] concluded in the report on its test results of the internal organs of Yi's body last Sunday a high concentration of plankton detected from the intestines was a telling proof that Yi drowned to death in the reservoir.

Announcing the interim investigation outcome, the Kwangju District Prosecutor's Office said yesterday afternoon that the special probe squad will focus its inquiries into "preceding" causes of Yi's death.

Yi In-chol, 31, a salaried man and the elder brother of the dead student, said to the prosecutors that he had nothing to do with the 200,000 won which was picked from the right hip pocket of Yi's trousers last Sunday.

But Yi revealed that he gave his fugitive brother 100,000 won at his office April 24.

The investigators will also call Chong Chun-tae, 23, a history junior at Honam University for quizzing, conjecturing that he might have offered the money to Yi.

Chong asserted that he had treated Yi to Chinese noodles at a restaurant in the city on the afternoon of May 3.

The probing team also conducted an on-the-spot investigation on the route along which plainclothesmen of the Kwangju Pukbu Police Station ran after Yi under the direction of prosecutor Kim Yong-han yesterday afternoon.

The prosecutors, meanwhile, ordered police to round up the five editing council members of the university's newspaper MINJU CHOSON, including Kim Kyong-ae, 23, a coed in the German language department, as early as possible.

The students are wanted by police in connection with pro-North Korean articles put in the school's paper.

Police searched the houses of the wanted students early yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, the National Institute of Scientific Investigation disclosed yesterday that the earth on Yi's windbreaker and his shoes soles exactly matched samples taken from the area where Yi was found floating dead in the reservoir last Wednesday.

The NISI also said close laboratory tests showed that the blood stains discovered on Yi's clothes were identical to that of the student—B type.

About 20,000 students, professors and citizens demonstrated downtown on Kumnam Street and other thoroughfares here toward the evening yesterday, demanding a thorough and honest probing in the death case.

Before taking to the streets, they staged a rally for proving the cause of Yi's death on the Democracy Road on the Choson University Campus.

The "Council for Proving the Death of Patriot Yi Chol-kyu Through Torture" said at a meeting with reporters at the mortuary of Chonnam National University yesterday morning that it will not hold a funeral ceremony for the late Yi until the cause of his death is brought to light.

#### PPD Expresses 'Concern'

SK1705013589 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Situation in Kwangju"]

[Text] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday expressed concern about the tense situation in Kwangju in the wake of the mysterious death of a Choson University student activist.

Kim Tae-chung, party president, told the party caucus that political circles should take the lead in solving the problem that he said could explode at any moment.

"The invocation of the parliamentary right to probe into state affairs, therefore, is vital to dispel any possible misunderstanding about the case," Kim said, underscoring the need for interparty cooperation for earlier resolvment of the issue.

Kim was also skeptical about the interim results of the examination of the body of Yi Chol-kyu, which tentatively concluded the cause of the death as drowning.

#### Lawmakers Divided on Probe Into Yi's Death

SK1705013089 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Assembly Probe"]

[Text] Ruling party officials seem to be divided on invocation of the parliamentary right to probe into state affairs for a thorough investigation into the cause of the mysterious death of Yi Chol-kyu, a student activist of Choson University.

Rep. Kim Yun-hwan, party floor leader, said that it is not desirable for political circles to meddle in the case while the prosecution investigation is still under way.

Some lawmakers, particularly first-term Assemblymen, indirectly expressed their support for the invocation of the parliamentary right to probe into the case at the ruling party's initiative to dispel any possible suspicions and misunderstandings about the cause of the death that might lead to a political uproar.

The ruling party's reactions came after the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy demanded invocation of the parliamentary right to probe into state affairs, terming the initial autopsy results of the police as "less than credible."

#### Parties Agree on Investigation

SK1705043689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 May 89 p 1

[Text] The opposing political camps yesterday agreed to invoke parliamentary authority to investigate the puzzling death of student activist Yi Chol-kyu.

They reached the accord during a high-powered politicians' conference at the National Assembly building, which was convened to unravel the current political imbroglio.

It will be the first since 1972 when a new Constitution provided that the House will conduct a probe on its own into a controversial issue. This clause was retained in the 1987 amendment.

The rival parties left open for further discussion the matters on when and how the House probe team will be composed and when it will start work.

Rep. Kim Yun-hwan, the governing Democratic Justice Party's [DJP] floor leader, said that the parties will discuss the technical matters for the House probe after government authorities make public the final outcome of its investigation.

He added that the results of the authorities' probe on the student's death will be announced in the next few days.

Kim Won-ki, floor leader of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, said that the House probe team will consist of delegates from the four parties in proportion to their parliamentary strength.

He also said, "Because legislators alone cannot determine the cause of Yi Chol-kyu's death, the House task force may utilize some experts."

The opposing parties also agreed with a four-point principle for governing the operation of the conference of senior politicians.

- Representatives from each party should have full power in the negotiations.
- The meeting should be held behind closed doors.
- The conference will be in operation until the end of the ongoing extra House sitting on May 29.
- Decision will be made by unanimous agreement.

But DJP whip Kim revealed, "In case no compromise is struck on pending issues by the end of this month, the conference can go into extra sessions."

The second round of the conference will be held at 10 a.m. today, he added.

The participants also shared the view that they will deal with all issues at stake and will pull out all stops in efforts to resolve the questions. However, issues that can not be solved through compromises will be turned over for action to the meeting between President No Tae-u and opposition leaders.

During the meeting yesterday, the four major parties presented agenda items which they preferred for their conference.

The agenda list was fixed at a meeting of floor leaders held later in the day. They included testimony by former presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Choe Kyu-ha before the House, disciplinary actions against Fifth Republic figures responsible for irregularities, and enactment of special laws to compensate for damages the victims of the 1980 Kwangju tragedy.

Other items on the agenda list were the enactment of an anti-violence statute, aimed at regulating the use of firebombs at demonstrations, re-deliberation of law bills vetoed by the President and economic issues.

**Tension Mounts as Activists Gather in Kwangju**  
*SK1305060789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0552 GMT  
13 May 89*

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 13 (YONHAP)—Tension is escalating here as thousands of student activists and dissidents from throughout the country flock into this southwestern provincial city to commemorate the ninth anniversary of the May 18 civil uprising and to protest the recent death of a fugitive student activist.

Some 6,000 students from 50 universities and colleges are to participate in an anti-government rally Saturday afternoon, providing the first serious test of student promises to hold nonviolent protests and police pledges to not use tear gas.

"The first national rally to succeed the Kwangju civil uprising, to execute butchers and to smash the crack-down on people's movements" has been organized by the National Alliance of Democratic Movements, Korea's largest dissident group more widely known as Chonminnyon.

Nearly 200 people were killed here in May 1980 when civilians protesting against the military's grip on power under the leadership of then Army General Chon Tu-hwan were brutally suppressed by troops.

Police in Kwangju were put on alert Friday. They said the alert would be upgraded and extended nationwide effective May 16. About 5,000 riot police are deployed at Chonnam University, where the mammoth assembly is to take place, and to guard major government buildings against attack.

A police spokesman said the rally will be permitted to go ahead as long as it remains an on-campus gathering, but any attempts to take to the streets will be blocked.

It will test whether students and police can live up to their promises of peaceful demonstrations—without firebombs, rocks or tear gas.

The deaths of six policemen in a fire set by students at a university in Pusan last week aroused people's indignation toward radicals and convinced them to renounce violence, thus bringing a temporary lull to the nation.

The unexplained death of the student activist from Kwangju's Chosun University has raised tension here to a serious level.

Yi Chol-kyu, 24, whose body was found Wednesday in a reservoir, was wanted by police for writing a pro-Pyongyang article carried in a campus publication he edited.

An autopsy Thursday was unable to pinpoint the cause of death, which prosecutors say may have been caused by suicide or an accident while students and dissidents charge that Yi was murdered by police. The conclusive results of the autopsy will be available in two weeks, according to authorities.

On Thursday, thousands of students and professors from Yi's university marched through the streets of Kwangju calling for a clarification of the cause of death. No clashes were reported.

Organizers of the Saturday's rally plan to defy police with a march to the hospital where Yi's corpse is stored.

Students began arriving in Kwangju Friday afternoon, after a massive rally at Chungnam University in Taejeon to inaugurate new leaders of Chondachyup [National Council of University Student Representatives], a nationwide student activists' alliance.

Kwangju citizens, though deeply dissatisfied with an official probe of the 1980 uprising, have so far taken a wait-and-see attitude.



**Police To Allow 18 May Rally**

SK1605013289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 May 89 p 3

[Text] Kwangju—With dissidents and student activists planning a massive rally in front of the city hall here on May 18, the anniversary of the 1980 Kwangju popular uprising, police said yesterday that the commemorative event would be allowed once its organizers go through due formalities.

Paek Hyong-cho, chief of the Chonnam Police Bureau, strongly hinted at giving the green light to a mammoth gathering planned in memory of the deaths of nearly 200 civilians during the uprising for the first time in nine years.

A statement signed jointly by Chollanam-to Gov. Song On-chong, Kwangju Mayor Choe In-ki and Paek also asked for cooperation from citizens and students taking part in the rally in maintaining peace and order.

The indication of the government permission came after anti-government demonstrations ended in this opposition stronghold peacefully yesterday for the third consecutive day.

Yesterday evening, about 2,000 dissidents and students inaugurated a joint struggle headquarters to overthrow the No Tae-u administration in a rally held at the local branch of the YMCA in front of the city hall here.

Following the indoor rally, participants swarmed onto the city hall plaza, but like the weekend rallies, there occurred no serious clashes between protesters and riot police who were deployed in the downtown area.

Ralliers dispersed voluntarily after calling for the resignation of President No Tae-u and National Assembly testimony by former president Chon Tu-hwan on the bloody suppression of the Kwangju uprising.

Dissident leaders and student activists joining the pan-national struggle to press the government to resign also blamed the government for allegedly manipulating the mysterious death of Yi Chol-kyu, a Choson University student activist.

The organization of the common front is on the timetable set by dissidents and students gathering in this opposition stronghold to stage a series of anti-government rallies through May 27.

Pae Chong-yol, co-chairman of Chonminnyon (the National Alliance for Democratic Movement), was picked to head the hardcore dissident force.

There will be nationwide anti-government rallies and demonstrations on May 18, the ninth anniversary of the Kwangju civil uprising, Pae said.

**Police Put on Full Alert**

SK1705040089 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 May 89 p 3

[Text] The police have been put on maximum alert nationwide as the ninth anniversary of the May 18th Kwangju Popular Uprising approaches.

The action was taken as a precautionary measure to prevent possible outbreaks of violence in the wake of the recent death of a student activist in Kwangju.

During the alert to last through Saturday, police will strengthen checkpoints and guards around public facilities.

The National Police Headquarters [NPH] yesterday reiterated its policy of permitting peaceful gatherings but will abort illegal rallies and wild-cat strikes.

An NPH official said, however, that the police alert would remain in effect in Kwangju and in its vicinity because of the situation aggravated by the death of Choson University junior Yi Chol-kyu.

More than 7,000 police will be deployed in the area and 78 check points set up on major roads leading to Kwangju. Police will also send reinforcements to Mokpo and Suncheon, the official said.

Police will dispatch 13 companies of riot police to Masan and Changwon in Kyongsangnam-to, where workers are expected to hold large-scale rallies.

**Demonstrators, Police Clash**

SK1705033189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT  
17 May 89

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, May 17 (YONHAP)—Fifty demonstrators and policemen were injured Tuesday night when tens of thousands of students and citizens confronted riot troops in downtown Kwangju.

The clash started when a small number of protesters threw stones at police, who blocked them from marching on a provincial government office.

Police then beat demonstrators with clubs and smashed the windows of a mini-bus used by the leaders of the march, provoking a wild response in which volleys of rocks were showered upon the 7,000 riot troops.

The escalation of violence continued as police fired off rounds of stinging tear gas and the fighting raged for about 20 minutes till 11:20 p.m.

The violence comes on the eve of the ninth anniversary of the bloody Kwangju uprising Thursday and as the nation is swept by increasing demands for peaceful demonstrations since six policemen were killed in a fire set by radical students in Pusan May 3.

Student activists pledged to demonstrate without using stones or firebombs while police promised not to use tear gas.

Injured were about 30 students and citizens and some 20 riot policemen.

The march started at 9:30 p.m. from a university hospital where the body of an activist student has been kept since it was found May 10 in a reservoir here.

The marchers carried flickering torches and chanted rhythmic anti-government slogans demanding an explanation of the exact cause the death of Yi Chol-kyu, a junior at Choson University who was wanted by police on charges of violating the National Security Law.

They insisted on approaching the provincial government building but riot police blocked them and the stone throwing began.

A police spokesman blamed the incident on the demonstrators while students said police forced their way into the march to disrupt the peaceful demonstration.

In the afternoon of the same day in Seoul, hundreds of radical students staged a violent protest, throwing firebombs and stones at the police for the first time since the deaths of the six policemen May 3.

The students from 12 Seoul universities threw the firebombs when police stopped a bid to march out of the university after holding a rally on the campus.

**Cabinet Reshuffle Planned After Assembly Recess**  
*SK1305032489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0303 GMT 13 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u may replace some Cabinet members and key ruling party officeholders early next month after the National Assembly goes into recess later this month, informed sources said Saturday.

They said prime candidates to be replaced are the home, labor, health and social affairs ministers. The home minister will be held responsible for a mass resignation of police officers protesting an alleged assault by a lawmaker on a police superintendent.

Failure to pass some bills out of administrative error during the last National Assembly session is likely to affect the portfolios of labor and social affairs.

Also widely considered to be in for some new leadership is the Agency for National Security Planning, which failed to keep the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan from making an unauthorized trip to North Korea in violation of law.

The changes are being considered because opposition parties are pushing for a parliamentary resolution demanding the resignation of the entire Cabinet, accusing it of mishandling pressing national issues.

The ruling party has denounced the charge as politically motivated.

Secret inquiries into high-ranking government officials could also be behind the planned reshuffle, the sources said.

According to unconfirmed reports, more than 200 highly placed officials have been listed as "problem officeholders" based on an investigation carried out by Chongwadae, the presidential office, under No's orders.

They reportedly include three or four cabinet ministers, a number of ruling party lawmakers and top officials of government agencies or state-run firms.

The secret probe was aimed to establish a tighter discipline in officialdom, the sources said. But analysts see it as a move by No to get a firm grip on his administration.

**Ruling Party Leader Comments**  
*SK1605044289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 May 89 p 2*

[Text] Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the ruling party, yesterday strongly hinted that a partial cabinet reshuffle will be conducted soon.

The cabinet reshuffle, if any, would be far from what news media expect it to be," said Pak when asked to comment on news reports that an across-the-board cabinet reshuffle was imminent.

Pak said that his party is prepared to discuss the cabinet reshuffle with the three opposition parties when interparty consultations start today to tackle various pressing issues.

There is no reason why we could not solve this problem through interparty dialogue, he added.

**National Assembly Interpellation Session Ends**  
*SK1605015689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 89 p 2*

["Summary" of the third and final day of the National Assembly interpellation of ministers]

[Text] So Chong-won of the Reunification Democratic Party

What did the government of No Tae-u do to liquidate the ill legacies of the former regime, elucidate the truth behind the Kwangu bloodshed and either revise or repeal undemocratic laws?

The government should come up with a concrete and sure program to do away with the widening gap between the haves and have-nots, because the sense of relative poverty is escalating to reach a critical mass.

I also would argue that the whole territory of the nation is becoming the object of speculative investment by a paltry 5 percent of the nation's rich people. They are making unearned exorbitant profits, getting rich off the sweat of the remaining hard-working people.

Under such a situation, the increase of the GNP has little meaning.

At the same time, resignations by a large number of policemen in group action is well illustrative of the lack of discipline, for which the government should be held to account.

#### **Choe Kak-kyu of the New Democratic Republican Party**

The government should be resolute against the radical leftist forces trying to topple the current system through revolutionary means. Even though opposition parties cannot shirk responsibility for the current political and social chaotic situation, the ruling camp and the government should not forget that they are the first to blame.

The ruling camp should be clearly reminded of the fact that current social and political problems have their origin in the ill-begotten fifth regime with which it can never dissociate itself.

Without eradication of the ills of the past regime and the sure implementation of democracy, current problems besetting the nation cannot be solved.

The government should be awakened to the fact that without sound and healthy ethics on the part of businessmen, current labor-problems cannot be solved. Without elimination of all kinds of ills lurking in the schools, campus problems cannot be settled.

#### **Sim Myong-po of the Democratic Justice Party**

What we should do hereafter on the basis of economic and democratic achievement is to give more to the about eight million people in low-income brackets. Justice in wealth distribution is the utmost concern that government should bear in mind, from which the leftist tendency among youth can be stopped.

Does the government have any plans in this direction?

Leftist forces intent upon pulling off a revolution are active in all segments of society—on campus, in artistic circles, in schools, and in industry.

Those radical leftist forces and their destructive behavior should be sternly cracked down on because they are undeniably against democracy.

Does the government have any plan with regards to the rumors of a morbid nature about the death of a student activist at Choson University?

#### **Pak Yong-suk of the Party for Peace and Democracy**

President No should cut himself away from the forces trying to goad the national situation into catastrophe cashing in on the sense of insecurity people have.

The government should pay more attention to redistribution of the wealth with special consideration given to the people in low-income brackets.

The government should also take measures to release "democratic" people including labor activists who were sent to jail in a recent crackdown by the joint investigation team under the name of beefing up national security.

Who spread the false rumors that a general strike was imminent on the occasion of May Day, asking if it is not a scheme to drive the "democratic" forces into a corner?

The government should end the suppression of the Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea] to say nothing of using restraint in the use of teargas bombs against peaceful demonstrators.

#### **Ministers Questioned by Committees**

SK1705011889 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 May 89 p 2

[Text] Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun said yesterday the question of sharing defense expenditures with the United States will be discussed intensively in the annual bilateral security consultative meeting scheduled for Washington in July.

"The two sides will also take up the issue of fostering conditions for the stable stationing of U.S. forces here," Yi told a Defense Committee session at the National Assembly.

He reported the government plans to reduce the manpower of the Military Security Command by 14 percent by next year.

A special ministry committee is now conducting research on realigning the functions of the security command, Yi said, adding the command would be made to concentrate on antiespionage and anti-subversion activities.

The Education-Information Committee decided to demand the testimony of Prosecutor General Kim Ki-chun about the investigation of Ho Mun-to and Yi Sang-chae against whom the committee filed perjury charges.



Opposition lawmakers contended the prosecution neglected the investigation into the two persons who were accused of having given false testimonies during hearings late last year on their roles in the forced mergers of news media and dismissal of journalists in 1980.

Finance Minister Yi Kyu-song told the Finance Committee that the government plans to allow Citi Bank to set up 25 branch offices in the country in 1992, adding five of them would be established this year.

Justice Minister Ho Hyong-ku hinted that the government would not accept the opposition's demand for the abolition of the public security joint investigation headquarters for the time being.

"The joint investigative headquarters, inaugurated April 3, has focused on cracking down on leftist revolutionaries and rooting out background forces behind illegal, violent labor strikes. It would be difficult, however, to resolve such problems in a short period of time," Ho told a Legislature-Judiciary Committee session.

The National Assembly started an 11-day standing committee session to inquire into such issues as the death of a student activist in Kwangju, a proposed antiviolenence act, labor and campus unrest and a government crack-down on subversive forces.

Ten of the Assembly's 16 standing panels were convened yesterday.

The Legislation-Judiciary Committee dealt with the mysterious death of Yi Chol-kyu, a Choson University junior, and was briefed by Justice Minister Ho Hyong-ku on the investigation of Yi's death.

The Home Affairs Committee focused on the recent death of six police officers in Pusan and the en masse resignation of policemen in Ulsan.

Campus unrest was the main topic at the Education-Information Committee, while a plan to build new towns near Seoul occupies the Construction Committee.

The Agriculture-Fisheries Committee intensively dealt with the opening of the domestic agricultural market.

Bitter debate is expected during the panel session over the antiviolenence act being sought by the ruling Democratic Justice Party and over the act on inter-Korea exchanges.

Rival parties share the view that a law to ban firebombs must be enacted, but differ on whether to restrict the police use of tear gas as well.

At an interpellation session Monday, Justice Minister Ho said that investigators found no evidence that Yi Chol-kyu was murdered. He also said investigators believe Yi drowned by accident.

Yi was found floating in a reservoir outside Kwangju. The death is feared to escalate a volatile situation in the south-western provincial capital where students and dissidents will hold massive rallies tomorrow commemorating the ninth anniversary of the 1980 civil uprising.

At the interpellation, Education Minister Chong Won-sik said formation of a teachers' trade union is in violation of relevant laws.

But he said the government is considering allowing teachers' associations the right to bargain and the right to organize.

Culture-Information Minister Choe Pyong-yol said that as of the end of March 73 quasi-reporters were arrested.

#### **Last Day's Issues Summarized**

SK1605025389 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
16 May 89 p 1

[Text] The three days of the interpellation session closed yesterday. From today until May 26 the 16 House standing committees will go into their sittings to deal with the proposed anti-violence act, labor and campus unrest and other pending issues.

To inquire into state affairs yesterday, four lawmakers took the floor. They were So Chong-won of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], Choe Kak-kyu of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], Sim Myong-po of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] and Pak Yong-suk of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD].

They focused their questions on such issues as the mysterious death of Yi Chol-kyu, widespread leftism and government's countermeasures, and campus unrest, including the tragic incident at Tongui University which took six policemen's lives.

Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun said yesterday that the National Assembly has the proper authority to decide on the invocation of the House right to the investigation of state affairs vis-a-vis the puzzling death of a student activist, Yi Chol-kyu.

He added that if the House makes a decision on the matter, the administration is willing to lend necessary cooperation.

Kang testified so during the interpellation session on social affairs in the ongoing extra Assembly sitting.

In particular, the ruling camp pointed out the seriousness of ever-growing leftist ideology in the society and of wild rumors in regard to the Yi case.

Meanwhile, the opposition parties accused the government of beefing up the oppression against anti-government forces in the name of uprooting left-leaning elements.

Rep. So of the RDP asserted, "It is the incumbent regime that has stimulated the real estate speculation across the nation. Assuming the responsibility, the Cabinet members should resign en mass."

He went on to demand that the government give a detailed account of the scene of the police checkup of the student activist, with the special reference to the number of the policemen who were engaged in the pursuit of Yi on the run.

NDRP's Choe asked if the government believes that it is able to prevent further expansion of leftism without first cleaning up the bad legacies of the past regime and full democratization.

He also urged the government to make public the real picture of the leftist indoctrination by young teachers of middle and high school pupils, demanding countermeasures.

Sim of the DJP maintained that even before the precise cause of Yi's death came out, the Chonminnyon, the united dissident association, and other anti-government organizations spread the malicious rumors that Yi had been murdered by torture in an attempt to firm up the current administration.

He stressed, "By determining the true picture, the government should eradicate the rumor mongers."

He maintained that the state should make an active intervention in resolving the conflicts between the haves and have-nots, suggesting the enactment of a special law.

PPD's woman legislator Pak asked whether the government has any intention to disband the Joint Investigation Headquarters for Public Security, which is composed of officials from the Agency for National Security Planning, Defense Security Command, the prosecution and the police.

She exhorted the administration to promptly discontinue oppressing the Chonminnyon and set free those under arrest for their attempt at unauthorized inter Korean exchanges.

**Daily Looks at Inter-Party Consultative Summit**  
SK1705010489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 May 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Four-Party Consultation"]

[Text] A meeting of 14 leading members of the four political parties got underway yesterday at the National Assembly to address the hottest issues of the day. They

include wiping off the unsavory legacies of the previous administration and a proposed inter-party summit between President No Tae-u and the heads of the three opposition parties.

Participating in the four-party consultative conference are five members of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and three each from the Party for Peace and Democracy, the Reunification Democratic Party and the New Democratic Republican Party. The off-floor yet high-power talks among the party leaders will last through the current Assembly session.

The responsible decision-making positions of those representative lawmakers serving as secretaries-general, policy committee chairmen and floor leaders carry vast weight and a mandate from their respective parties.

Looming high on their agenda will be the important questions of obtaining testimony from the two former presidents, settling the aftermath of the Kwangju incident and legislative action on revisions of local self-government, labor and parliamentary election laws.

To these issues has been added the controversy surrounding the death of a student activist in Kwangju that has yet to be fully accounted for. Official investigators are likely to decide his death was an accident while dissidents and his fellow students suspect homicide. The truth ought to be brought out by an impartial probe. No matter what the case might be, the volatile matter should also be dealt with under law.

The current meeting of senior party leaders is expected to work vigorously toward that end. Many similar conferences of the past turned out abortive on account of one precondition or another each party had stuck to. Dialogue and fair bargaining are hard to come by unless the parties concerned proceed with an open-minded and responsive attitude with no strings attached.

Our political parties and the legislative chamber must now pass the test of their viability and competence by pulling the troubled society and economy through the crucial test of successful transition and growth.

**DJP Members Given Full Power**  
SK1705012389 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 May 89 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Plenipotentiary Powers"]

[Text] Rep. Pak Hui-tae, spokesman of the ruling party, yesterday said that all DJP [Democratic Justice Party] representatives to the interparty political conference have been entrusted with plenipotentiary powers.

"If they (representatives at the meeting) go out in the course of the meeting for final approval from their bosses (party presidents), the political conference would degenerate into a sort of low level meeting running counter to the original spirit behind the inauguration of the political conference," Pak said, demanding the three opposition parties to follow suit by entrusting full powers to their delegates to the meeting. The conference was inaugurated at the National Assembly in the day at the initiative of the Reunification Democratic Party.

The minor opposition NDRP [New Democratic Republican party] and PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy], however, seems to have been less enthusiastic about the meeting from the beginning.

**Teachers Resolve To Inaugurate Union on 28 May**  
*SK1605012489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 May 89 p 3*

[Text] About 10,000 teachers from primary and secondary schools held rallies in Seoul and nine other major cities Sunday afternoon to promote trade unions.

Defying a stern government warning, members of Chongyohyop, or the National Council for Teachers, pushed ahead with the rallies and demanded a legal guarantee of three basic rights for teachers.

In a declaration, the rally participants resolved to inaugurate labor unions on May 28, by claiming that the organization [of] unions is not only a historical call but also a goal of 400,000 teachers across the country.

They also emphasized that the unionization can result in solutions to many problems facing education currently by encouraging educational reform.

In a meeting at Seoul's Yonsei University, 2,500 teachers representing Seoul and the Kyonggi area marched to the front gate of the university after the rally, braving drizzle.

They chanted slogans demanding the setup of trade unions before dispersing voluntarily.

Ralliers also denounced the government for undermining the functions of educators in a way that forces them to merely preach the ruling ideology and repeat government propaganda.

The Education Ministry earlier warned that teachers found involved in union organizations would face stern legal action on charges of violating "existing laws" governing activities of civil servants and teachers.

However, police, although put on alert, did not intervene to deter the rallies. Police already had given the go-ahead to teachers on condition that ralliers respected peace and order.

**Government To 'Disemploy' Pro-Union Teachers**  
*SK1605132189 Seoul YONHAP in English 1250 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government decided Tuesday to disemploy teachers arousing a nationwide movement to organize trade unions that allegedly violate laws governing public servicemen.

The decision came at a meeting of prosecutors and vice ministerial-level educational and labor affairs officials.

Nearly 100 teachers are expected to lose jobs, and labor activists of public schools will face criminal punishment, according to Tuesday's decision.

The Chonkyohyop (the National Council of Teachers) held rallies in major cities, including Seoul, Sunday, at which a total of about 10,000 teachers participated from primary and secondary schools and resolved to inaugurate the national teachers' labor union on May 28.

The Education Ministry will convene provincial educational commissions later this week to set punishment guidelines.

Punishments will range from lay-offs to reprimand or wage cuts, a ministry spokesman said.

School-heads who have not tried to block such labor movements will also face warnings from authorities, he said.

The strong government measures are feared to trigger a sweeping execution [as received] of teachers next month, observers said.

However, Chonkyohyop said that it will push ahead with its will to first form the proposed unions for teachers before gaining legitimacy by a new movement to amend current laws banning teachers from launching labor unions.

**Prosecution To Take Action**  
*SK1705031589 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—Teachers will be fired if they take part in organizing a nationwide union and the prosecutor's office will be asked to take legal action against them, Education Ministry officials warned Wednesday.

More than 100 activist teachers from public and private schools will face dismissal for playing a leading role in organizing the white-collar union, the officials said.

The government will put pressure on private schools to sack recalcitrant teachers because the Education Ministry has no right to fire them directly, they said.



The ministry has ordered city and provincial boards of education to sanction more than 2,600 teachers who allegedly worked actively for rallies attended by more than 10,000 people in 10 cities Sunday to prepare the organization of the union, the officials said.

A crackdown on dissident teachers could have an unwanted side effect, however, building tensions among the nation's educators as the National Teachers Council (Chonkyohyop) has declared it will push ahead with its plans to create a trade union.

The government says that formation of a teachers' union would violate Article 66 of the Civil Service law, which bans teachers in state-run schools as well as civil servants from forming unions.

Offenders can be sentenced to up to one year in prison or fined one million won (1,500 U.S. dollars).

The government and some parents are concerned that unionized teachers would create confusion in the education system by boycotting classes and bringing disputes into schools.

Teachers retort that organizing themselves into a union is a right.

According to a teachers council survey, 84 percent of Korea's 300,000 teachers want a union. The National Teachers Council has 30,000 members.

Despite the official warnings, organizers say they will inaugurate the nation's first teachers' union May 28 with more than 30,000 teachers expected to take part in the meeting.

Legal attempts to prevent formation of the union will be targeted on 43 leading figures, including the chairmen of regional preparatory committees for the union and organizers of the May 28 rally, a prosecutor said.

#### **Kim Tae-chung Denounces Plan**

*SK1705070889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] Seoul, May 17 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung denounced the government Wednesday for threatening to fire teachers who promote the formation of a nationwide teachers' union.

Kim called the government action "tyranny" and claimed it is "totally illegal."

"The government should allow Chonkyohyop (the National Council of Teachers) to act freely, and the organization should suspend its movement to inaugurate a union until the laws regulating teachers' collective activities are amended by the National Assembly," said Kim, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy.

"In principle, low-ranking government officials, including public school teachers, should be given the right to form a union and engage in collective bargaining, and, in the same context, the three opposition parties are pushing to revise the related laws," Kim told reporters.

On other topics, he said a panel of senior party officials should start by disbanding the controversial Joint Public Security Investigation Headquarters before tackling other matters.

The interim investigative team, composed of security agents, prosecutors and police, recently arrested some 240 dissidents, labor leaders and activist students.

The reappearance of firebombs and stones in street protests can't be justified, he said, and called for the citizens to join in stopping those radical acts.

#### **Hanyang University Hospital Talks Deadlocked** *SK1705041289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 17 May 89 p 3*

[Text] Hanyang University Hospital doctors yesterday advised inpatients to transfer to other hospitals to receive "safe treatment" as talks between the union and management are deadlocked again.

While some 50 protesters went on the second day of a hunger strike as management refused to accept their demands, 66 policemen in plain clothes arrested Cha Su-ryon, 30, union president, who was joining in the fast.

Hospital management made it clear that it won't "do anything for the release of three arrested ranking union officials and the withdrawal of warrants issued the arrest of the union president and secretary-general," a highlight of the mediatory offer made by a law professor from a private university.

"Many of them, including the ringleaders, face possible dismissal under hospital regulations. They deserve punishment," said a ranking management official.

He said they cannot accept the union demands because that is "something they are not able to do." And reopening talks is only possible after union workers stop staging a sit-in protest which has paralyzed outpatient treatment for a month, according to the official who insisted on anonymity.

But unionized workers said they only want management to make an official appeal to prosecutors for leniency before they go back to work.

"As far as the hospital not taking the initiative in releasing the arrested union officials, we will continue protesting," union official said.

**Shipbuilders Eye Possible USSR Trade**  
*SK1205233789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
13 May 89 p 9

[Text] Korean shipbuilding companies may receive a big order from the Soviet Union if the growing friction between Japan and the Soviet Union surrounding the claims over the four northern islands and Sakhalin work out in its favor.

According to a report from the Korea Trade Promotion Corp's branch office in Nagoya yesterday, the Soviet Union recently conveyed to large Japanese trading companies its intention to place an order for a huge number of vessels.

The report said the Soviet Union had sounded out the possibility of ordering 103 vessels of various kinds from three Japanese general trading companies including Mitsubishi and Mitsui, when the Soviet chairman of the Soviet Union-Japan Economic Council visited Japan in late April.

But Tokyo and Moscow have been engaged in a tug-of-war over Japan's claims to the four islands and Sakhalin and this war recently has further escalated into a battle of emotion.

Moscow is learned to have insinuated that it would guarantee Japan's undertaking of the Siberian development projects on condition that Japan renounces its bid to have the four northern islands and Sakhalin restored.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union is seeking to link the islands issue with the big order for vessels, saying it could choose Korea or China as an economic cooperation partner instead of Japan, the report said.

Among the types of ships to be ordered were oil tankers, luxurious passenger ships, bulk carriers, cargo vessels and refrigerator boats.

The report said these three companies are negotiating with the Soviet Union to get the large shipping order, analyzing closely the terms of trade.

However, if the bilateral relations get worse, the Soviet Union might choose Korea or China as an economic cooperation partner instead, giving the big order to either of them, the report observed.

A couple of days ago Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze reportedly expressed his intention to take Korea or China as a partner to develop the economy.

**\* Poll on Attitude Toward Military Reported**  
*41070108 Seoul WOLGAN KUNSA PIJON*  
*[MILITARY VISION] in Korean*  
Dec 88 [Initial Issue] pp 34-45

[Report on the results of a poll conducted by WOLGAN KUNSA PIJON and Korea Gallup: "83.6 Percent Feel Affinity Toward the Military"]

[Excerpts] How fond are our citizens of the military? What relation does the military have to the public? How should relations between the military and political sectors be handled? What should be done to unravel the tangled relations between North and South and achieve national reunification? On top of all these questions, there is a mounting controversy over the military in connection with various issues, such as making a clean break with the Fifth Republic, the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and the search for a steadying nucleus in the military culture.

Considering that now is the time to bring all these issues to light, and find solutions by pooling the wisdom of the public and the military instead of putting a lid on them, we believe that this special feature article will serve as a basis for testing the validity of solutions to these issues.

"What is the military to the public?" We can surmise that it was a long time ago that this question began to arise in the minds of the majority of the people living in this land, judging from the fact that it was back in 1960 that the public view of the military began to change.

What did our people think about the military while experiencing, over a period of years, a streak of events such as the 16 May coup d'etat, the October yusin coup, and 12 December mutiny—events stained with military dictatorships? What is their opinion of the military now?

Against the background of this concern, the public attitude toward the military boils down to a civil-military relation [preceding three words in English], namely, relations between the military and political sectors, and it can be viewed in relation to the question of establishing a professional army in a democratic state and realizing the absolute allegiance of the military to the constitutional order based on civilian control.

Anyhow, we should stress that by accurately ferreting out the public attitude toward the military through this survey, fresh efforts can be begun now to unite the public and the military as one.

Thus we hope that the results of this poll will not only give momentum to the long march toward democracy which we will undertake but also provide occasion, however small, for intensifying our efforts to achieve national reunification, our foremost national task.

### **Democratization of Military, Spirit of the Times**

To assess the attitude of the public toward the military and the measure of public trust in the military in our country, this journal and the Gallup Poll jointly conducted this poll in October 1988.

WOLGAN KUNSA PIJON, the first military periodical that has ever been published in our country, has its own reason and justification for organizing a special feature entitled "A Poll on the Public Opinion of the Military" in its initial issue, even in the face of many existing limitations and difficulties.

Since the 16 May military coup, a succession of military dictatorships secured by the so-called "some unfortunate (?) soldiers" [as published] has lasted for 28 long years, and in fact, even now, more than 10 months after the start of the Sixth Republic, the question of severing the old ties with the Fifth Republic still remains a subject of frequent discussion.

In fact, the public as well as the military has had a long serious reflection on what the military has done in the past, and together they have begun to demand that the military be what it should have been in the first place. This demand has come to be taken as a matter of course as our nation stands at a fork in the road on its march toward democratization.

The main purpose of this feature article is to candidly assess at this juncture how much faith the public has in the military, and whether the military can pass the public's muster or not, and if there are any problems, suggest solutions so that the military may reorient its attitude toward that of being a citizens' army and the vanguard of national defense.

Up until now, we have lived in an era which was dominated by the idea of putting a lid on troublesome problems. This indolence spawned defeatism, and the press in particular tried to shut its eyes to these problems under the pretext that they originated from the outside.

Needless to say, it is the duty of the press to bring any problem to light as it crops up, and it is a vital function of the press to suggest solutions to problems.

This is the case with problems involving the military. If the press had exposed the affected quarter of the military to the public sooner, and led the call for joint discussions between the public and the military, the participation in politics by some soldiers could have been prevented.

Belatedly, we planned this special feature with a view to providing a forum for the public and the military to weigh and discuss this question together, face to face. The Younger, the More Negative

To begin with, the main contents of the questionnaire may be broken down as follows: 1) the public attitude toward the military; 2) the public appraisal of the military; 3) the issue of military participation in politics; 4) the relative military strength of North and South and the possibility of recurrence of war.

To the question in this poll about the extent to which military service and experience in it contribute to the quality of civilian life, far more respondents than expected answered in the affirmative.

Of the total respondents, 77.6 percent, or three out of four had served in the military, and 86.1 percent, or 9 out of 10 said the military experience had a beneficial effect.

As to the question about a feeling of closeness with the military, 83.6 percent said they feel close ties, whereas only 12.0 percent answered in the negative. Thus an absolute majority indicated a feeling of identity with the military. But the percentage of people who feel such identity was low among those in their twenties, college graduates, white-collar workers; and it was particularly low among students, at 54.8 percent.

In connection with this question, using an indirect question to measure a feeling of friendliness toward the military, the respondents were asked whether they would agree if a close relative wanted to marry a military officer: 58.5 percent said "yes" and 21.1 percent said "no"; and when 20.4 percent who did not answer are added to the 21.1 percent who said "no," the ratio between the positive and negative answers is 6:4.

As to the question of which branch of service they would recommend, 42.5 percent said they would recommend the Army, an unexpectedly high 20.6 percent indicated their preference for the Air Force; whereas the Navy (5.1 percent), the Marine Corps (4.6 percent), and the Combat Police (1.3 percent) received a relatively low rating of preference.

As to the question of who is the Korean soldier the respondents respect most, 33.3 percent naturally mentioned Admiral Yi Sun-sin, but to our surprise, 10.7 percent gave the name of Pak Chong-hui.

When ancient soldiers such as Yi Sun-sin, Kim Yu-sin (2.6 percent) and Kang Kam-chan (1.4 percent) are omitted, the percentage ranking was in this order: Pak Chong-hui, Kang Chae-ku (4.5 percent), Paek Son-yop (2.4 percent), Kim Chwa-chin (2.0 percent), Yi Chong-chan (1.8 percent), Chong Il-kwon (1.8 percent), and Han Sin (1.3 percent). It is noteworthy that no generals from the Fifth Republic and following were mentioned, and the list smacks of a sort of nostalgia for the Pak Chong-hui era.



### **The Public Trusts the Military**

What is manifest in the answers to the first subject matter of the questionnaire, namely, the attitude toward the military, is that the young generation, particularly those in their twenties and college students are critical of the military, but the public as a whole shows a positive attitude and a feeling of identity with the military.

In the middle of this survey, a military agency committed an act of terrorism against department director O of CHUNGANG KYONGJE SINMUN in connection with his article "Military Culture." In spite of this incident, the public readily answered that they have faith in the military.

However, as to the second item, namely, the public appraisal of the military, the response indicates that the public shows a strong rejection of the military's participation in politics.

As to the question regarding the modernization of our Armed Forces and that of military discipline, more than 75 percent responded to both questions by saying that, on the whole, things are going well, and that they can trust the military. However, with regard to the questions concerning the current conscription system, ex-soldiers' participation in politics, and the exercise of their influence on society, the public showed a very strong opposition.

Asked whether the current conscription system is fair or not, 44.2 percent said fair, whereas 42.2 percent said not fair. If 13.6 percent who did not respond is added to the latter group, it may be said that the public is divided in half on this question. In other words, one-half think the conscription system is fair, and another half think otherwise.

While 47.7 percent said it is not proper for ex-soldiers to participate in politics, 37.7 percent said it does not matter because they are out of the service.

### **Strong Opposition to Soldiers' Participation in Politics**

This response may be interpreted as meaning that soldiers should never participate in politics. This is because respondents showed strong opposition to soldier-turned politicians who are no longer in uniform, simply because they were formerly in military service. From this it is easily presumed that opposition will be much stronger if uniformed officers take part in politics.

In this connection, asked to what extent former generals who became politicians exercise influence upon politics, 77.4 percent, an absolute majority, said that these soldier-turned politicians exercise much influence.

However, in connection with this question, many expressed optimism by saying that they think that the political influence of these politicians will gradually

decrease in the future. This may be interpreted as meaning that many people hope and believe that the political picture will improve in the future.

Anyway, a conclusion drawn from this response is that participation by uniformed officers or former officers in politics is not desirable. This may be construed as meaning that the public is pointing out the mistake of those former generals who have been deeply involved in politics since the 16 May military coup and the following yusin dictatorship. In addition, the response in question should be taken as a slap at the questionable seizure of power by some officers that culminated in the birth of the Fifth Republic following the 26 October assassination of President Pak Chong-hui and resulted in the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" as a side effect of this seizure.

To the more immediate and delicate questions on this last subject, that is, the relative military strength of the North and the South, the U.S. troop withdrawal issue, and the possibility of war breaking out again, respondents showed unexpectedly optimistic views.

As to the relative military strength of the North and South, 29.1 percent said the South is superior whereas 52.7 percent said the North is superior, indicating that the public thinks the North definitely has the upper hand militarily. As to the relative military strength of the United States and the Soviet Union, the public thinks the Soviet Union is superior militarily, with 27.3 percent saying the United States is stronger as against 35.6 percent who said the Soviet Union is stronger.

### **U.S. Troop Withdrawal Opposed by 73.6 Percent**

The response to the question regarding the U.S. troop withdrawal issue seems to be related to the comparative military strength of the North and the South, because those who said U.S. troops should stay were in the absolute majority, numbering nearly four times as many as those who said U.S. troops should withdraw, with the former accounting for 73.6 percent and the latter 16.2 percent. Many among the younger members of the upper class said they favor U.S. troop withdrawal; particularly 46.9 percent of the college students polled were in favor of U.S. troop withdrawal. Despite this response on the part of college students in their twenties, 73.6 percent of all the respondents favored the continued stationing of U.S. troops, and it can easily be noted that this public response is in line with their response on the comparative military strength of the North and the South.

In answer to the question of whether there is a possibility of another war breaking out between the North and the South within 10 years, a majority, despite the uneasy factor of the relative military superiority of the North, said there is no such possibility, with 55.7 percent seeing no such possibility as against 24.5 percent who said there is such possibility. It is interesting to note that 32.6 percent completely ruled out such a possibility.

It is noteworthy, however, that those who did not completely rule out the possibility of war account for 47.6 percent, with 3.7 percent saying there is a great possibility, 20.8 percent saying there is some possibility, and 23.1 percent saying there is not much possibility.

Because 47.7 percent is higher than the percentage of those who see "no possibility at all," it may be said that the public has not been unable to rule out the possibility of an armed clash between North and South.

Apparently, there is a correlation between this question and the U.S. troop withdrawal issue. Among the younger and more educated generation, fewer foresee the possibility of war. This makes it possible to examine the view that rules out the possibility of war in correlation with the U.S. troop withdrawal issue; and it is noteworthy that the majority of those who hold this view are college students.

#### Optimistic View on Possibility of World War

The response to the question of whether there is the possibility of another world war breaking out within 10 years was similar to the response to the question on the possibility of war between North and South. The opinion that there is no possibility of another world war was predominant. Most probably, this opinion was based on the judgement that the progress in the U.S.-USSR disarmament negotiations, the mood of East-West reconciliation, and the drastic change in our government's North policy preclude the possibility of another world war breaking out within 10 years, as well as the possibility of war between North and South Korea.

Despite this skeptical response to the possibility of war, 75.1 percent, an absolute majority, recognized the need for the civil defense exercise carried out on the 15th of each month. This may be interpreted to mean that a majority of the citizens view the necessity of preparing for any contingency.

Last, asked what the respondents would do in case war should break out in our country, 69.6 percent answered that they would be ready to come out and fight. On the contrary, 16.3 percent said they would not fight, and 14.1 percent said they did not know. In this connection, the fact that 51 percent of the respondents were women should be taken into consideration and when considering this the percentage who said they would not fight in the event of war drops to 5.9 percent.

From this poll, we may form the conclusion that our citizens have greater affection for and greater trust in the military than expected. However, it should be remembered that despite this general conclusion, there are marked differences in the degree of this affection and trust between age groups and between the sexes. What is more, it is full of suggestions that college students as a

social group—one with great political appeal with their dynamic and critical approach to reality—have a negative attitude toward the military.

We have learned from the poll that the public demands that the military concentrate on national defense as their primary responsibility, in other words, become an army that will not abandon the barracks, in return for public affection, and that what has prompted the public to make this demand is our people's own exceptionally fervent sense of duty and responsibility for national defense.

#### On the Whole Appraisal of the Military Is Affirmative

For this survey, 1,500 men and women, 20 years and over, were selected randomly throughout the country. Partly due to the intricacy of the questionnaire and partly to insure the reliability of the responses to questions concerning the military, pollsters visited these people to obtain answers directly from them.

In addition, to insure the accuracy of the poll, 10 percent of the respondents who had already given their answers were selected randomly, and pollsters visited them again to confirm their answers.

The following are charts showing the social and demographic characteristics of the respondents in this:

<b>1. Sex</b>			
Men	735		49.0%
Women	765		51.0%
<b>2. Age</b>			
20's	519		34.6%
30's	360		
40's	267		17.8%
50's and over	34		23.6%
<b>3. School Background</b>			
Primary School Graduates	539		35.9%
Middle School Graduates	307		20.5%
High School Graduates	422		29.5%
College Students or Above	212		14.1%
<b>4. Locality</b>			
Large Cities	628		41.9%
Medium Cities	342		22.8%
Towns & Villages	530		35.3%

Interviewees were asked a total of 24 questions, and their answers are given below:

#### Attitude Toward the Military

##### 1. Experience in Military Service [passage omitted]

First, men 20 years or over were asked whether they have ever been in military service. Of them 77.6 percent said they have experience in military service, 22.4 percent said they had no such experience. Thus, three out of four have experienced military service.

## **2. Extent of Contribution of Experience in Military Service to Civilian Life [passage omitted]**

Asked whether or not they think men's experience in military service is helpful in their civilian lives, 86.1 percent of the respondents 20 years or older said, "It is helpful," and 7.8 percent said "It is not helpful." Thus the survey shows that more than 8 out of 10 think that experience in military service is a help in civilian life. Only 1 out of 10 said it is not helpful.

## **3. Reasons Why Experience in Military Service Is Beneficial in Civilian Life [passage omitted]**

The 1,252 respondents who said that they think men's experience in the military service is helpful in civilian life were asked why they think so. Answers given were in this order: 23.7 percent said that thanks to military service, men "become more mature"; 20.9 percent said men "become more patient"; 17.2 percent said men "become more adaptive to society"; 12.9 percent said ex-soldiers "get treated better by society"; 9.1 percent said men "become well-rounded in character"; and 8.4 percent said men "develop a sense of responsibility" in that order.

## **4. Degree of Identification With the Military [passage omitted]**

On the question of how much identification the public feels toward the military, 83.6 percent said they feel an identification (very much and some identification combined), whereas 14.5 percent said they feel no identification (not much and no identification at all combined). Thus the result shows that the majority of people identify with the military.

## **5. Attitude Toward Servicemen [passage omitted]**

To measure the public's attitude toward servicemen by an indirect means, the interviewees were asked whether they would agree to a soldier marrying a daughter of their close relative. The results were: 58.5 percent said they would "agree" and 21.1 percent said they would "oppose," thus 3 out of 5 expressed their approval while 1 out of 5 expressed opposition. This result shows that three out of five people have an affirmative view of men in uniform (officers).

## **6. Preferred Branch of Service [passage omitted]**

In order to find out which branch of service the public prefers, the interviewees were asked which branch of service they would recommend if their children or close relatives wanted to volunteer for service. The order of preference shown was: Army, 42.5 percent; Air Force, 20.6 percent; Navy, 5.1 percent; Marines, 4.6 percent; the Combat Police, 1.3 percent. Two out of five preferred the Army, and one out of five chose the Air Force, but preference for the Navy and the Combat Police was very low. Those who said they had "no particular preference" accounted for 20.2 percent. [passage omitted]

## **7. Most Respected Korean Soldier [passage omitted]**

Asked who is the most respected Korean general, many did not answer because the question had no list of names to choose from. Among those who responded, the name of Yi Sun-sin scored the highest with 33.3 percent, followed by Pak Chong-hui with 10.7 percent, Kang Chae-ku with 4.5 percent, Kim Yu-sin with 2.6 percent, Paek Song-yop with 2.4 percent; and Kim Chwa-chin with 2.0 percent.

## **8. Most Respected Foreign Soldier [passage omitted]**

Asked who is the most respected among foreign soldiers, many did not answer because the question was open for free response. Among those who responded, MacArthur was first with 59.6 percent, followed by Eisenhower with 4.5 percent, Napoleon with 3.1 percent, De Gaulle with 1.6 percent, Rommel with 1.5 percent in that order. Those who said "None" accounted for 24.0 percent.

## **Appraisal of the ROK Armed Forces**

### **1. Appraisal of Modernization of the ROK Armed Forces' Hardware [passage omitted]**

What is the public appraisal of the ROK Armed Forces? To find an answer to this question, the interviewees were asked their opinions about the modernization of the military equipment of the ROK Armed Forces, their reliability in national defense, their discipline, the pay for enlisted men, and the fairness of the conscription system.

First, the interviewees were asked to what extent they think the armament of the ROK forces has been modernized. The results of the survey showed that 13.1 percent think the ROK armament is "highly modernized"; 63.4 percent said "relatively modernized"; 10.9 percent said "not very modernized"; 0.5 percent said "not modernized at all." In other words, three out four think, for the most part, the armament of the ROK Armed Forces has been modernized.

### **2. Reliability of ROK Armed Forces' Defense Capability [passage omitted]**

Concerning the defense capability of our Armed Forces, 89.9 percent said it is "reliable" (highly and somewhat reliable combined) whereas 5.4 percent said it is "not reliable" (not much and not at all reliable combined).

### **3. Appraisal of Military Discipline [passage omitted]**

The response to the question of how interviewees appraise military discipline showed that 28.0 percent think that discipline is "very well established"; 47.7 percent think it is "well established on the whole"; 11.4 percent think "there is very little discipline"; and 2.1 percent think "there is no discipline." Of the total respondents, 75.7 regard current discipline as "well



established" (highly and well established combined). This indicates that three out of four citizens believe that military discipline is adequate.

#### **4. Opinion on Treatment of Enlisted Men [passage omitted]**

Asked how the interviewees appraise the present level of pay and treatment for enlisted men, 76.0 percent said it is "on the adequate side," 6.1 percent said it is "on the inadequate side," and 11.0 percent said it is "average." The number of those who made a positive appraisal far exceeded that of the respondents who made a negative appraisal.

#### **5. Appraisal of the Fairness of the Conscription System [passage omitted]**

To the question of how fairly the current conscription system is being enforced, 10.5 percent said the enforcement of the conscription system is "very fair"; 33.7 percent said it is "on the fair side"; 35.5 percent said it is "not very fair"; and 6.7 percent said it is "not fair at all." The result shows that the positive appraisal and the negative appraisal were almost even, with the former accounting for 44.2 percent and the latter for 42.2 percent.

### **Soldiers and Politics**

#### **1. Opinion About Soldiers Turned Politicians [passage omitted]**

In the political history of our country since the 16 May coup d'etat, generals turned politicians have carried great weight. We surveyed public opinion concerning the involvement in politics by former generals and their political influence. First, we cited two opposing views on the involvement in politics by former soldiers, and asked the respondents what they think about these views. Of the total answers, 47.7 percent said it is "inappropriate for ex-soldiers to get involved in politics," and 37.7 percent said it does not matter because they are out of service," indicating that the negative opinion about ex-soldiers' involvement in politics leads with a small margin the affirmative view that it is alright for former generals to participate in politics because they are out of service.

#### **2. Opinion About the Current Political Influence Exercised by Retired Generals [passage omitted]**

The poll on the political influence retired generals are exercising on the current political scene had this result: "Exercising a great deal of influence," 53.3 percent; "exercising influence to some extent," 24.1 percent; "exercising not much influence," 5.3 percent; and "exercising no influence at all," 1.0 percent. This indicates that 77 percent of our citizens, that is, more than three out of four are of the opinion that retired generals are exercising political influence (a great deal and to some extent combined).

On the other hand, only 6.3 percent (not so much and not at all combined) are of the opinion that retired generals are not exercising political influence. "Do not know/No answers" accounted for 16.2 percent.

#### **3. Opinion About the Political Influence Exercised by Retired Generals in the Past [passage omitted]**

Asked how much retired generals exercised political influence in the past compared with the present, 54.3 percent said that in the past, retired generals exercised "greater influence than now"; 16.1 percent said their influence was "about the same as now"; 13.7 percent said they exercised less influence than now." The poll indicates that one out of two think retired generals exercised greater influence in the past than now.

#### **4. Prediction as to Future Political Influence of Retired Generals [passage omitted]**

The interviewees were asked whether they expect that soldiers turned politicians will exercise greater influence, or less influence, in the future. Their response was: 10.7 percent said soldiers turned politicians will exercise "greater influence than now"; 12.1 percent said the influence will be "about the same as now"; and 54.9 percent said ex-soldiers will exercise "less influence than now." This indicates that the public thinks that in the future, soldiers turned politicians will exercise less political influence than now.

On the other hand, both the group who expects the influence will increase and the group who said it will remain about the same accounted for about 10 percent. "Do not know/No answer" accounted for 22.3 percent.

### **Situation on the Korean Peninsula and the Possibility of War**

#### **1. Comparison of Military Strength Between North and South [passage omitted]**

This question was intended to find out which side, the North or the South, the public thinks is militarily stronger. The result of the survey was: "The North is superior" accounted for 52.7 percent, "the South is superior" 29.1 percent, and "about even" 9.9 percent.

#### **2. Comparison of U.S./USSR Military Strength [passage omitted]**

Asked which side is militarily superior, the United States or the Soviet Union, 35.6 percent said "the Soviet Union is stronger"; 27.3 percent said "the United States is superior"; and 23.9 percent said the military strength of the two sides is "about even."

#### **3. Opinion as to Whether U.S. Troops in Korea Should Stay or Leave [passage omitted]**

The question was intended to show whether the public favors or does not favor withdrawing U.S. troops. The response was: 73.6 percent said U.S. troops "should

stay"; and 16.2 percent said they "should withdraw." This indicates that three out of four are of the opinion that U.S. troops should remain stationed in Korea.

Favoring U.S. troop withdrawal were 19.9 percent of the men who responded and 12.7 percent of the women. The younger the age, the greater the percentage of those in favor of withdrawal. Those who favor U.S. troop withdrawal account for 27.0 percent among youths in their twenties; 14.2 percent among people in their thirties; 9.5 percent among people in their forties; and 7.4 percent among people in their fifties and over. The percentage is also higher among people with a higher education. Those who favor withdrawal account for 9.9 percent among people with up to elementary school education; 17.3 percent among middle school graduates; 18.1 percent among high school graduates; 26.8 percent among college enrollees and graduates. By occupation, the percentage of those in favor of withdrawal is particularly high among students at 46.9 percent; and by areas, the percentage of people in favor of withdrawal is 22.8 percent in the Cholla and 22.7 percent in the Kyongnam area.

#### **4. Possibility of War Breaking Out Between North and South [passage omitted]**

This question was intended to learn whether or not the public thinks "there is the possibility that a war will break out between North and South Korea within the next 10 years." The poll showed this result: People who said "there is no possibility" accounted for 55.7 percent (not much and none at all combined); whereas people who think "there is such a possibility" account for 24.5 percent (high and some combined). Do not know/No answer account for 19.7 percent.

#### **5. Possibility of a World War Breaking Out Within 10 Years [passage omitted]**

The question is intended to find out whether the public thinks there is the possibility that a world war will break out within the next 10 years. The poll showed that 52.7 percent think there is no such possibility (both not much and none at all combined); 19.8 percent think there is such a possibility (both high and some combined); and people who said they do not know and who gave no answer accounted for 27.5 percent.

Of those who said "there is the possibility of a world war breaking out within 10 years," (including both highly likely and some possibility), people in their twenties accounted for 28.6 percent, whereas people over 50 accounted for only 9.4 percent. Of those who think there is the possibility of a world war, people with an educational background up to the elementary school level account for a low percentage of 12.5 percent, white-collar workers a high percentage of 26.5 percent; people in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries 12.5 percent, and the self-employed a low percentage of 9.5 percent.

#### **6. Opinion About the Necessity of Civil Defense Training [passage omitted]**

More men than women said civil defense training is "not necessary," at a ratio of 27.5 percent to 20.4 percent. The percentage of those who think civil defense training is not necessary is high among high school graduates with 28.3 percent and among college students and graduates with 32.2 percent. Classified by occupation, the percentage of people who see no need for civil defense training was high among the self-employed with 30.7 percent, blue-collar workers with 30.5 percent, white-collar workers with 30.7 percent, and students with 38.9 percent. On the other hand, the percentage of people who said civil defense training is not necessary was 32.3 percent among people with no experience in military service and 26.2 percent among ex-servicemen.

What does the determination of the majority of people who say they will be willing to come out and fight in the event of war signify? Since time immemorial, our people have regarded it the highest virtue to die in action when our country is invaded from the outside. This is an inherent trait of our people.

#### **7. Willingness To Fight in Case of War [passage omitted]**

When the respondents were asked whether they would be willing to fight in case a war breaks out in our country, the number of those who said "Yes" by far exceeded the number of people who said "No," at a rate of 69.6 percent to 16.3 percent. "Do not know/No answer" accounted for 14.1 percent.

## Burma

### Executive Changes in Political Parties Announced *BK0905012489 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 8 May 89*

["Press Release No 128/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 8 May—the 4th day of the waxing moon of Kason, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following changes to the list of patrons and central executive committee [CEC] members of several political parties registered with this Commission are hereby made public for the benefit of the people:

2. This commission has put on record the information from the Patriotic Old Comrades League that U Tin U has been appointed as vice chairman-1 and U Thaung Dan as vice chairman-2, that CEC members U Hla Maw and U Aye Maung have retired, and that U Tun Aung Kyaw and U Ba Aung have been appointed as CEC members.

3. This commission has put on record the notice served by the Karen State National Organization that U Saw Po Aung has been appointed as the patron while U Manh Saw Lone, Dr Aung Tin U, Daw Naw Daphne Kyaw, and Daw Lin Sein have been admitted to the expanded CEC.

4. This commission has put on record the report from the Union Pa-oh National Organization that U Khun Zaw Zaw has been appointed as joint general secretary-2 in place of U Khun Hla Pe, and that U Soe Tint and U Than Pe have been appointed CEC members in place of U Khun Maung Maung and U Khun Maung Soe.

5. This commission has put on record the information from the Burma Reporters Association that General Secretary U Aung Than Lay, Secretary-1 U Mya Shein, and CEC member U Peter have all been permitted to resign, and that U Chit Swe, alias Tekatho Chit Swe, has been appointed the general secretary, that Secretary-4 U San Maung has been appointed as secretary-1, and that CEC member U Maung Maung Lay has been appointed as secretary-4.

3. This commission has put on record the notice served by the People's Peasants Union, Union of Burma, that Thakin Saw Yin and Bo Aung Naing have been appointed as patrons while Bo Than Nyunt, Bo Sein U, U Thein Taw of Pegu, Mahn Tun Shwe, U Kyaw Shein of Sitkwin, U Kyaw Win of Pa-an, U Myint Aye of Myaungmya, U Kyaw Hlaing of Bassein, U Aung Htein of Bassein, and U Chit Swe of Ngathaing Gyaung have all been appointed to the expanded CEC.

## Further Changes Reported

*BK1205091989 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 11 May 89*

["Press Release No 131/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections of the Union of Burma, dated 11 May—the 7th day of the waxing moon of Kason, 1351 Burmese era"]

[Text] 1. The following changes to the list of patrons and CEC members of several political parties registered with this commission are hereby made public for the benefit of the people:

2. This commission has put on record the information from the Asho Chin National Development League that Patron U Sein, of Prome, has been permitted to resign.

3. This commission has put on record the notice served by the National Progressive Socialist League that CEC member U Thaung Kyaw Htin has been permitted to resign.

4. This commission has put on record the report from the Shan State Kachin Democratic Party that CEC member U Bram Tun has been permitted to resign.

5. This commission has put on record the information from the New Life Party that the party has been expanded with the appointment of U Tin Myint and U Bo Aung as patrons, and U Tin Hla—alias U Thet Pan—and U Win Soe as CEC members.

6. This commission has put on record the notice served by the Democratic Action Party of Burma that Joint General Secretary-1 U Win Naung has been permitted to resign, Joint General Secretary-2 U Aung Tun U has been removed from his post, and CEC members U Maung Ko and U Mya Min have been permitted to retire. Also, the following appointments have been made: Daw Khin Nwe appointed as patron; Daw Pale Ko Lay appointed as Joint General Secretary-1; U Khin Maung Than appointed as Joint General Secretary-2; and U Myo Myint, U Chit Aimi and U Tin Maung Myint appointed as CEC members.

### Paper Criticizes Call for Government Aid Halt *BK1105031389 Rangoon WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 30 Apr 89 p 5*

[Article by Thukhi Aung: "What Temerity To Say Such a Thing"]

[Excerpts] The Union of Burma is a cultured nation that has had very cordial relations with the nations of the world throughout its history. It is a nation that is always praised as a very hospitable one by the respective distinguished guests who have visited her. Since Burma pursues an independent and active foreign policy, we always stand on the side of truth. If we find an act of injustice being committed, we have the courage to say openly that 'it is unjust' for all to hear. We have no desire to poke our nose into every corner. We always deal with the nations of the world in accordance with the principles laid down by the Bandung Conference. [passage omitted]



I shall go straight to the point. Being unable to stop, the demonstrations for democracy and human rights got exploited by the Burma Communist Party (BCP) with their evil designs and as a result the whole country almost became like "Beirut" and this the staff members of the embassies concerned know well. Those embassies even carried out instigative and agitative work. Although the situation is beginning to be good, there are still allegations to the effect that the army is killing people and arresting people every day. The Tatmadaw [Defense Forces] is crushing the lackeys and hanging dogs of the imperialists and colonialists such as the KNU [Karen National Union] insurgents who are ruthlessly killing innocent people. The Tatmadaw will continue to fight the insurgents until they are completely uprooted and crushed. The Tatmadaw never kills or arrests innocent people. It takes action against those who have broken laws only after it has warned them again and again.

Even some big nations which formerly misunderstood our country have once again recognized Burma and have agreed to resume the aids for the people as before as they have gradually come to understand the correct action of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and its performing, with might and main, the four main tasks as promised. Some big nations have also expressed their desire to improve relations with Burma and it may be said that these are good prospects.

Since the Government systematically spend the aids it receives, only for the development of the nation—for the tasks which serve the interests of the people, the people of Burma should be glad to receive such aids and welcome such aids. They must also thank the nations which give us such aids. If such aids are received one day earlier, we will be able to bring about the development of the nation one day earlier.

Australia and some other countries which, having realized the existing situations of Burma, are about to have normal relations with Burma and offer to give economic aids and in such a situation I was shocked to read a news item in the 22 April 1989 issue of THE BANGKOK POST to the effect that a so-called leader of a political party had asked Australia and other countries not to establish relations with Burma and not to give economic aids to Burma. The aids being given by foreign countries are not for the present Government but for use in the tasks being undertaken for the development of the State.

I cannot imagine how those people who do not clearly know that aids are given not to the government but to the people only for use in the development tasks will rule the country if they come to power. The people and every patriot should be glad to receive aids without any strings attached given for the development of our own country during the reign of any government and by any nation. I feel very bitter against the person who, though he calls himself a Burman, told others not to give aids to Burma although the latter wish to help us.

**Sports Study Delegation Returns From China**  
*BK1305081089 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 12 May 89

[Text] The sports delegation, led by Brigadier General Tun Kyi, commander of the Northwest Military Command, after visiting the PRC to study under the program of promotion of bilateral sports relations between the Union of Burma and the PRC, has arrived back in Rangoon this evening by air.

The returning delegation was met at the Rangoon Airport by Major General Phone Myint, minister of home and religious affairs and minister of information and culture; Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance and minister of trade; Dr Pe Thein, minister of health and education; Mr Cheng Ruisheng, ambassador of the PRC and officials concerned from the embassy; and officials concerned from the Health Ministry and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Other members of the sports delegation—U Aung Din, director general of the Sports and Physical Culture Department; Major Maung Win, deputy director; Captain Than Tun Aung, Ministry of Defense; and Captain Tin Pe, personal assistant to the leader of the delegation—also returned.

**Government Troops Overrun Karen Camp**  
*BK1705085889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT*  
17 May 89

[Excerpt] Bangkok, May 17 (AFP)—Burmese Government troops have taken a fifth rebel Karen base on the Thai-Burmese border in an unprecedented success against the insurgents, Thai Border Police said Wednesday.

A 180-strong Burmese commando unit supported by heavy artillery and mortar shelling staged a pincer attack in heavy rain Tuesday on Wang Kha Camp on the Moei River, which marks the border.

Karen guerrillas who fled across the river were disarmed by Thai troops, a Border Police (BPP) officer said.

Casualties in this most recent clash were not immediately known, he said.

The Karens, allied with 10 other ethnic insurgencies in the National Democratic Front (NDF), have been fighting for regional autonomy almost since Burma gained independence from Britain in 1948.

Burmese soldiers have since December seized four other Karen bases along the border—Methawa, Klerday, Mawpoke and Meela—and now have their most commanding position in four decades in a region where Rangoon seeks to do teak and other timber trade.

A Karen source reached by telephone on the border declined to comment on the loss of Wang Kha, a large village and military base complex which has been besieged for several years.

The Thai officer based in the border township of Mae Sot, 420 kilometres (260 miles) northwest of here, said Rangoon's troops launched their attacks from Burma's border town of Myawaddy opposite Mae Sot, and Tin Nga Yiniang base-camp near Wang Kha.

Thai Army officers observing the battle said the Karens were driven out of Wang Kha late Tuesday and chased by heavily-armed Burmese commandos to Komura camp, some two kilometres (1.2 mile) to the north, where they clashed for the second time for some two hours before the Burmese troops pulled back.

The BPP officer said Burmese troops also fired mortar shells into Thailand aimed at killing KNU [Karen National Union] rebels who had fled into Thai territory, but Thai warning "smoke shells" had stopped the bombardment.

Rangoon's infantry battalions have mounted a strong offensive against Wang Kha and nearby Komura camp since early this month. Heavy shelling and fighting at close quarters began May 5, the Thai officer said.

Wang Kha has cost Rangoon nearly 200 men, including nearly 100 killed last Tuesday near Wang Kha when Burmese forward positions were mistakenly shelled by their own rear artillery, BPP sources have said.

A broadcast by Rangoon's military radio monitored in Mae Sot on May 13 said a total of 138 Burmese soldiers were killed and 480 wounded since January.

Thai sources have put Karen casualties at 60 killed and an unspecified number wounded.

Mae Sot officials said Wednesday that some 1,000 Karen families totalling 19,316 civilians, including women, children and old people, have fled into Thailand, and are accommodated in seven temporary refugee camps on the border. [passage omitted]

**More Insurgents Surrender to Army in April**  
*BK1705041589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] People belonging to different insurgent organizations who have come to realize the truth have been surrendering to various army camps with assorted arms and ammunition. Accordingly the following surrenders were reported between 17-30 April 1989:

Northern Military Command: Schoolteacher Ma Khin Kyi of the insurgent KIA's [Kachin Independence Army] 5th Battalion gave herself up at Shwegu camp. Private [Pvt] Arsi, alias War Yaw Dway, of the 3d Company, 7th

Battalion, surrendered with one M-21 automatic rifle at Putao. Pvt Dur Bahadur of the 2d Company, 253d Battalion, surrendered at (Malayin) camp.

Northeast Military Command: Pvt Zaw Tan of the insurgent KIA's 2d battalion surrendered at (Na-le). Pvts San Aik, Sai Aw, Aik Sai, Kumar, Aik Mao, and Aik Yi of the Wa insurgent group's 8th Company, 2d Battalion, surrendered with two M-21 and one M-14 automatic rifles at Tangyan camp.

Southeast Military Command: Pvt Hla Myint of the Mon insurgent group gave himself up in Moulmein.

Pvts Kaung Hla Tun and Aye Myint of the insurgent KNU's [Karen National Union] 1st Brigade surrendered with two BA-64 automatic rifles at Kyaikto.

Pvts Ah Naing, alias Soe Naing, and Myint Naing, alias... Kyaung Ba, belonging to the 204th Battalion of the youth insurgent group at the border surrendered in Moulmein. Pvts Ye Win, Ko Ko, Ismail, alias Sein Tun, gave themselves up at Myawadi. Pvts Nyein Chan U, Zaw Myint, Khin Hla, Ko Thet, Win Khaing, Myo Aung, U Tha, alias Tun U, of the 205th Battalion; Pvt Yan Gyi Aung of the 207th Battalion; and Pvt Myint Pe of the 211th Battalion gave themselves up at Myawadi.

Eastern Military Command: Pvt Maung Ni of the insurgent Karenni breakaway faction surrendered with an M-21 automatic rifle at Hpru-so. Pvt Kyaw Min U of the 401st Battalion under the youth insurgent group at the border gave himself up at Lashio.

Pvt Aik Tun of the BCP's [Burma Communist Party] 1st Company, 502d Battalion, surrendered with one M-22 automatic rifle at (Wan Chai), and Deputy Company Commander Lao San of the 2d Company surrendered with one carbine and one rocket launcher at Lai-hka.

These people who surrendered after realizing the truth were warmly welcomed by responsible officials of army camps concerned.

## Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

### Malaysia

**Mahathir Promotes Trade During U.S. Visit**  
*BK1605134789 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 16 May 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Malaysian prime minister is on a visit to the United States and Britain. Trade and economic issues will be prominent in his busy schedule. The prime minister is accompanied by a team of leading Malaysian

business executives. His programs in Boston and New York highlight Malaysia's policy of welcoming more foreign investors to participate in a variety of economic interests.

It is well known that Malaysia's total incentive package for all investors is matched by very few countries. Malaysia and the United States have always enjoyed very cordial relations. There are some differences in approach or perception in [words indistinct] on world affairs, but they do not in any way prevent cooperation in numerous sectors.

As an example, both Malaysia and the United States are working hard to stamp out the drug menace. Malaysian law enforcement officials have studied and adapted some American methods and investigative techniques.

The prime minister has always taken a personal interest in Malaysia's investment drive. It may be mentioned that he was at one time in charge of the trade and industry portfolio in the government.

Investment missions from Malaysia have always been a kind of partnership involving government officials and business leaders. Also, investment seminars and follow-up activities have proved to be the ideal means of persuading more investors to look [words indistinct] in Malaysia. At present, U.S. investment capital in Malaysia is largely concentrated in the petroleum and electronic sectors. There is much scope for ventures in a variety of manufacturing industries as well as in sophisticated service industries. American business people should find it easy to appreciate Malaysian economic aspirations, particularly as this country values free enterprise—a typical American economic ideology. Also, Malaysia has tried hard to finance all its dynamic economic and social development projects through its own resources rather than relying on grants and aid packages. Dr Mahathir has on a number of occasions stated that trade, not aid, was his economic creed.

It is not clear at present whether the prime minister will be meeting President Bush in Boston. It is quite possible in view of the fact that the U.S. President will be in Boston to receive an honorary degree. Dr Mahathir can be confidently expected to explain to the American media people this country's objection to that unfair smear campaign now being carried out against Malaysia's palm oil in some U.S. cities.

While in Britain, the prime minister will officially open the Malaysian Central Bank representative office in London. This event further highlights Malaysia's status as a leading trading nation and its numerous economic and other links with Britain.

All in all, the 2 weeks of the prime minister's overseas visit will be a very busy one. The entire mission will enhance Malaysia's image in the world community.

**Former Ministers Drop Appeal Against Mahathir**  
*BK1505151889 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 15 May 89*

[Excerpt] [Former Prime Ministers] Tengku Abdul Rahman and Tun Hussein Onn and former Agriculture Minister Manan Othman have decided to drop their appeal against an earlier High Court ruling, which put aside their charges against UMNO [United Malays National Organization] President Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir and Secretary General Datuk Mohamed Rahmat. They withdrew their appeal through their defense attorney Kristina Koh.

The appeal was to be heard by the Supreme Court today. Chief Justice of Malaya Tan Sri Hashim Yeop Sani, who presided over the hearing together with Supreme Court Judges Datuk Mohamed Yusof and Datuk Gunn Chit Tuan, then ordered the appellants to pay 2,000 ringgit in costs to the respondents. [passage omitted]

**Singapore**

**Lee Discusses Trade With Japanese Delegation**  
*OW1605155789 Tokyo KYODO in English 1341 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] Singapore, May 16 KYODO—Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew Tuesday stressed the need for Japan, newly industrializing economies (NIES) in Asia and Pacific-Rim nations to improve solidarity among them.

Lee emphasized the need in light of moves among European Community (EC) nations to protect the EC market ahead of integration in 1992. His comments were made to members of a visiting high-powered Japanese business mission.

Japan, members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Pacific-Rim countries such as Australia and New Zealand should form a huge market to discourage Europe from becoming protectionist, Lee was quoted as telling the delegation headed by Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren).

Lee also told the group that Japan-U.S. relations will be a key to further development of the world economy. As a result, Japan should redouble efforts to ease smoldering Japan-U.S. trade frictions, he added.

The delegation, which arrived here Monday [15 May], will leave for the Philippines on Wednesday.

Prior to the meeting with Lee, the mission also met with First Deputy Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong, and other Singaporean government leaders.



**Detainee Freed After 22-Year Incarceration**

*BK1705083489 Hong Kong AFP in English 0828 GMT  
17 May 89*

[Text] Singapore, May 17 (AFP)—Singapore political prisoner Chia Thye Poh was released conditionally Wednesday after more than 22 years in detention without trial under the Internal Security Act (ISA).

Mr Chia, 47, believed to be the world's second longest-serving political prisoner after South Africa's Nelson Mandela, is restricted to Sentosa Island.

A Home Affairs Ministry statement said he may not address public meetings or take part in political activities without prior written permission.

A former Barisan Sosialis (Socialist Front) member of Parliament, Mr Chia had been held since October 29, 1966, for activities allegedly aimed at destabilizing the government.

The statement said Mr Chia had refused to meet the government's condition that he renounce his alleged Communist Party affiliation and disavow the use of force in order to be released.

"Nevertheless, the Internal Security Department is satisfied that the CPM (Communist Party of Malaya) organization in Singapore to which Chia was linked has now been weakened and disrupted enough that his release on a suspension direction will not be a security problem," the statement said.

It said he had been offered the job of an assistant curator with the Sentosa Development Corporation at a salary of 900 dollars (450 U.S.) per month under a rehabilitation program.

He may "work, move freely and live with his family on Sentosa," but may not leave the island, which is primarily a tourist attraction, without prior approval of the authorities.

It said he would be prosecuted in court if he violated any of the conditions.

Sentosa is about 500 metres (yards) south of the main Singapore Island, at the closest point. It is reachable by cable car or ferry.

Mr Chia was arrested in 1966 with 21 other party members and trade unionists—later released—a few days after the party organized a major demonstration against U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

He was later adopted as a prisoner of conscience by the human rights organization Amnesty International, which held he had been detained for peacefully exercising his rights to freedom of expression and association.

In 1985, the government said he had been a member of the banned Communist Party of Malaya assigned to infiltrate the Barisan Sosialis and destabilize the government through demonstrations and industrial strikes.

Singapore had previously said he would be released as soon as he gave an undertaking renouncing the use of force and terrorism to overthrow the government and severing his ties with the CPM.

Mr Chia was said to hold that accepting those conditions would amount to an admission of guilt.

Alternatively, Singapore said, he could leave Singapore and go to any country willing to accept him. Canada had offered asylum but Mr Chia turned the offer down.

Two other long-serving political detainees, Poh Soo Kai and Lim Hock Siew, Barisan Sosialis members arrested along with hundreds of others in the island-wide "Operation Coldstore" sweep in 1963, were released in 1982.

Still detained without trial under the ISA are Roman Catholic lay worker Vincent Cheng and activist lawyer Teo Soh Lung, who were picked up with 20 others in a mid-1987 swoop on an alleged clandestine Marxist network.

Mr Cheng has been held since May 1987. Miss Teo, held from May to September 1987, was rearrested under the ISA in April 1988 for allegedly violating the conditions of her release.

**Cambodia**

**AFP Describes Fighting in Northwest Province**

*BK1505041289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0404 GMT  
15 May 89*

[By Jean-Claude Chapon and Georges Biannic]

[Text] Poipet, Cambodia, May 15 (AFP)—Phnom Penh government soldiers do not take prisoners when they fight the Khmer Rouge forces here in Cambodia's northwest province of Banteay Meanchey.

"We take no prisoners, they either join us or we kill them," Commander Duong Sophan, second-in-command of Phnom Penh troops at this frontier post some 420 kilometers (250 miles) northwest of the capital, said during an interview.

Ith Loeur, a top official of Sisophon, the provincial capital of some 35,000 inhabitants, confirmed the no-prisoner policy and said Khmer Rouge soldiers who join the government's side are sent back to their villages "without undergoing detention or political reeducation."

Poipet, a once-flourishing town some 50 kilometers (30 miles) west of Sisophon, has been virtually wiped off the map.

All that remains is the former train station, in ruins, which houses the military outpost.

Banteay Meanchey Province is one of the areas worst hit by the decade-long war between the Hanoi-backed Cambodian Government led by Hun Sen and a tripartite resistance headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The resistance coalition groups non-communist factions supporting the prince and former Premier Son Sann with the militarily-powerful Marxist Khmer Rouge, which ran the country from 1975 until ousted by Vietnam in 1979.

The rest of the houses still standing in Poipet have disappeared under the vegetation in what has become a no man's land, with the population evacuated for about 12 kilometers (eight miles) around.

This zone, strewn with mines and defense posts is under constant surveillance by Phnom Penh government soldiers trying to stem infiltration from Thailand by guerrillas wanting to join the province's underground.

The Vietnamese Army, which has agreed to pull its 50,000 to 70,000 troops out of Cambodia by the end of September, is stationed some 40 kilometers (25 miles) away, official Cambodian sources said.

"Infiltrations are irregular, but there are around 15 to 20 a month," says Commander Duong Sophan, 31, who took up his post at Poipet in April.

There are about 50 main infiltrators who cross the border with food and ammunition, he said.

On April 29, Thailand allowed a group of armed soldiers from the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann factions to cross the Thai border into Cambodia, he said.

"When we intercepted them, they fled across the minefields. There were several explosions. Three days later, we smelled the odor of cadavers. Those who survived headed back to Thailand," he said.

The incident took place just four kilometers (2.5 Miles) from Poipet, he said.

About 40 soldiers were seen assembled at this border post although the total number of government troops in the area was not known.

The men were armed with AK-47 assault rifles and light machine guns, watching the border with Thailand, less than 300 meters (yards) away. No heavy arms were visible.

The road leading to the border bridge is strewn with mines and booby traps and soldiers walk in strict single file to reach it.

On the other side through the trees are the buildings of the Thai border guards. "I have no contact with my Thai counterpart except through an interpreter named Chai whom I speak with on both sides of the bridge," Mr Sophan said.

The road to Poipet crosses two active guerrilla zones, one to the north held by Son Sann supporters and another to the south held by the Khmer Rouge, and is protected by old Soviet-built T-54 tanks.

Fighting claims more victims each day in this region. Malaria has ravaged areas between Malai and Pailin, where there is a heavy concentration of Khmer Rouge.

A civilian and military doctor are stationed at Poipet and on May 2 they evacuated someone wounded by anti-personnel mines, a favorite Khmer Rouge weapon.

Alongside the route, a narrow-gauge railway dating from when Cambodia was a french protectorate and linking Sisophon to Poipet has been abandoned and is covered over with tall grass.

Service is back, however, on the track linking Sisophon to Battambang, the second largest Cambodian city, and the train makes one round trip each day.

Packed trains crawl along at 20 kilometers (12 miles) an hour, protected by soldiers.

Troops ride on a platform in front of the engine, in an armoured car in the middle of the train and on a platform fitted with a heavy machine gun at the rear.

**24 Soldiers Desert Sihanouk Forces in April**  
*BK1505113489 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1105 GMT 15 May 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 15—In April this year, 24 ex-Sihanoukists with 17 assorted guns and a quantity of war means broke with their ranks and reported themselves to the revolutionary authorities in Stung Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, 100 km northeast of Phnom Penh.

They have been granted full citizenship and given necessities to rejoin their families for a new life.

**Sihanouk Suggests Peace Talks Before July**  
*BK1705064889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 May 89*

[Text] Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk, president of the Cambodian Coalition Government and of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, said yesterday that Cambodian peace talks should be held before the scheduled July date so the Cambodian parties have

sufficient time to find a settlement prior to the Vietnamese military withdrawal from Cambodia. France is prepared to host a meeting of the four Cambodian parties in Paris on 25 July.

Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk added he accepted a proposal made by Malaysian Foreign Minister Abu Hasan Omar who suggested yesterday that the inter-Cambodian round table talks should take place in June, not July, to allow more time for a settlement of the Cambodian conflict before the September deadline for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

The samdech said he had written to the French foreign minister to propose this in accordance with the Malaysian foreign minister's suggestion.

Samdech Preah Norodom Sihanouk made this comment after meeting with His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the Cambodian Coalition Government. He said he would not be able to attend if the peace talks were held in June because he would be in North Korea, but, he added, Prince Norodom Ranariddh would represent him at the meeting.

**Son San Urges U.S. Senator To Drop Amendment**  
*BK1605005589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 May 89 p 6*

[Text] Khmer resistance leader Son Sann has urged US Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman Clairborne Pell not to send the wrong signal to the Phnom Penh regime by pushing for a congressional amendment that would stop aid to the non-communist resistance.

Son Sann made the plea in a three-page letter dated May 11.

"The amendment you are advocating will give a bad signal for us to this Hun Sen regime, making them believe that their regime is acceptable to the USA," the Khmer resistance leader said.

"In these circumstances, the US military and humanitarian assistance gives the Khmer non-communist resistance a precious leverage as means of pressure in the negotiating process with the two communist (factions), i.e. the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh side."

Son Sann said that during the Jakarta talks he told Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen that between October 1979 and June 1982 the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) resisted any pressure to join the Khmer Rouge because it had hoped for Western aid to boost its forces.

"It was only because I could not obtain the Western military assistance, especially from the USA, that my party and my army, at the time small with only some 2,000 men, attacked by the Vietnamese invading forces,

decided to join the loose Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] in order to receive the Chinese weapons, the only source of military assistance.

"Even before joining the CGDK, I again appealed to the Western world, and to the USA in particular, to give me 'some sticks before I enter the tiger cage'.

"Until today, I have not received any help from the Western world," he said.

**Vietnam's Rejection of UN Supervision Criticized**  
*BK1705022589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 May 89*

["News commentary": "No One Views Vietnam's 5 April Troop Withdrawal Announcement as Reliable"]

[Text] Following the Sino-Vietnamese talks in Beijing on the Cambodian problem, the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN carried an article asserting that China did not keep its promise that if Vietnam withdrew its troops from Cambodia, China would resume normal relations with it.

China, like the world community, cannot view Vietnam's 5 April troop withdrawal announcement as reliable because there is no guarantee that the troop withdrawal will actually take place. Vietnam has unilaterally announced the troop withdrawal, and the members of the commission supervising this so-called troop withdrawal have been selected by Vietnam itself and are largely Vietnamese allies.

Following the Sino-Vietnamese talks, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that China believed that the United Nations and the UN secretary general should have a role in the international supervision of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, but the Vietnamese side indicated that it could not accept a UN role.

The United Nations is the top world body. The entire world relies on it and it is supervising troop withdrawals or cease-fires in various regions in the world—such as South Africa, Namibia, Iran-Iraq, and Afghanistan. But the Hanoi authorities have rejected a UN role in settling the Cambodian problem and supervising the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia.

Due to this attitude on the part of the Vietnamese, the world community, including China, holds that Vietnam's 5 April troop withdrawal announcement is insincere. The people of the world are of the opinion that if Vietnam really intends to withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia, why is it afraid of supervision by an UN international control commission? Why is it afraid of the stationing of a UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia? They are of the opinion that Vietnam should be sincere. It should really withdraw its troops from Cambodia, accept the supervision of this troop withdrawal by an



UN international control commission, and agree to the stationing of a UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia to ensure peace and security in Cambodia.

If Vietnam disagrees with all this, the world will not believe its announcement and will continue to pressure Vietnam until it is compelled to really withdraw its troops from Cambodia and settle the Cambodian problem reasonably and comprehensively according to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace proposal.

**Hun Sen Remarks on Khmer Rouge Assailed**  
*BK1705020489 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 16 May 89*

[Article: "Who Do the Cambodian People Hate—Those Who Fight Against the Vietnamese for National Liberation or Those Lackeys Who Join Hands With Vietnam in Opposing Their Own Nation?]

[Text] In a news conference held recently in Bangkok, Vietnamese puppet Hun Sen lied that the Cambodian people do not like the Khmer Rouge. Therefore, if he allows the Khmer Rouge to join the coalition government, as proposed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the people will certainly not allow him to return home, and will certainly shoot down his plane on the way home.

Who are these people Hun Sen is talking about? Who installed Hun Sen in Phnom Penh?

The world knows well that Hun Sen and the other Vietnamese puppets in Phnom Penh were installed by Vietnam through its more than 250,000 aggressor troops after they captured Phnom Penh, for use as a tool to serve the war of aggression in Cambodia. Therefore, if Hun Sen did not serve Vietnam's aggressive policy or speak against the patriotic forces, particularly the Democratic Kampuchean forces which are the main forces attacking and preventing the Vietnamese aggressors from annexing Cambodia in the past 10 years, Vietnam would certainly have executed Hun Sen or ordered the Vietnamese troops along the Cambodian-Thai border to shoot down his plane, as he noted.

Therefore, Hun Sen's reference to "people" does not mean the Cambodian people, but means Vietnam and the Vietnamese troops which installed him.

As for the Cambodian people both inside and outside the country, they want Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia and want national reconciliation among all Cambodian factions. Within this spirit, all of them resolutely support Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's five-point peace plan which includes the call for Vietnam to unconditionally and genuinely withdraw all its troops from Cambodia under a un-sponsored international control commission, and for the establishment of a four-party provisional government to organize free elections under the un-sponsored international control commission.

This kind of an election is a correct and fair election in which the Cambodian people can enjoy full rights and freedoms to choose whoever they like to serve as their leaders.

If Vietnam and its puppets think that the Cambodian people like them and hate the Cambodian patriotic resistance forces, particularly the Democratic Kampuchean forces, why must they be afraid of such an election? Why are Vietnam and its puppets so afraid of the Democratic Kampuchean forces?

Obviously, Vietnam and its puppets are afraid of a free election held under the UN international control commission as mentioned above because they are well aware of the Cambodian people's wishes. That is, the Cambodian people do not want Vietnam. They have nurtured a traditional hatred against Vietnam since time immemorial. The Cambodian people detest and hate those who serve the Vietnamese in opposing their own nation and people even more than they do to the Vietnamese themselves. This is the truth which cannot be denied by Vietnam and its puppets.

## Indonesia

**Suharto Meets Romanian Assembly Chairman**  
*BK1705095189 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
0825 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 17 (OANA-ANTARA)—The visiting Romanian parliamentary delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian State Council [title as received], is impressed by the results of Indonesia's agricultural development program after touring several agricultural projects in the country, it was learnt here Wednesday [17 May].

"We are eager to know about the results of the agricultural development programs in Indonesia, because the progress in this sector could improve the living condition of the people," Nicolae Giosan told newsmen following a meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha Presidential Office here.

He further said that the aim of his delegation's visit to Indonesia is to strengthen the existing relations between the two nations and to further promote mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

During his meeting with President Suharto, the Romanian parliamentary leader also expressed his gratitude for the dialogue between President Suharto and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in Jakarta last year because such a dialogue could further promote cooperation ties between Jakarta and Bucharest.

According to him, the existing bilateral relations, particularly in the fields of economy and culture, between the two countries have so far been running well.

Nicolae Giosan also stressed on the importance of the existing good relationship between parliaments of the two nations.

During the meeting, Giosan was accompanied by his deputy Mrs Maria Lazar, Floria Teodor Tanasescu (member of the delegation) and Ms Nadia Ionescu (secretary/interpreter).

Previously, the Romanian delegation held a meeting with Minister of Agriculture Wardoyo and visited the Bogor Botanical Garden and the Food Crops Research Centre, also in Bogor, the Indonesia in Miniature Park (Taman Mini), and several agricultural projects in Bali.

They also had meetings with Minister of Defence and Security L.B. Murdani and Trade Minister Arifin Siregar.

The delegation is in Indonesia from 14 to 19 May as the guest of the House speaker, M. Kharis Suhud.

**Defense Institute Chief, Ramos Discuss Sea-Lanes**  
*BK1605104189 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
1000 GMT 16 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 16 (OANA-ANTARA)—The Philippines agree with Indonesia on the importance of securing strategic sea lanes which pass through Indonesia and which are used as economic lanes by many countries in the world.

"If we close them, those countries will surely collapse," Subiyakto, the governor of the Indonesian National Defense Institute, said after receiving a courtesy call from Philippine Defense Minister Gen Fidel Ramos here on Tuesday [16 May].

He referred to the Straits of Malacca, Karimata, Sunda, Makassar, Lombok, and the South China Sea.

Therefore, Southeast Asia countries must show respect for the security of these lanes so that they will not be misused by those who do not like stability in the ASEAN region.

Subiyakto and Ramos discussed this and issues of the communist and Moro movement in the Philippines during their meeting.

Subiyakto said "they were aware that military action alone will not solve the communist problem but they also have to deal with it through other sectors with strategies that will improve public defense."

The Philippines, Subiyakto said, is in the midst of a political transition from the leadership of the former President Marcos to President Aquino.

Constitution has been in existence in that country for a long time, but its implementation has not been very smooth.

During the Marcos administration, any operations always involved the military but now they are handled by the home affairs secretary, Subiyakto said.

Concerning the issue of foreign military bases, Subiyakto said that Indonesia will not meddle with the internal problem of the Philippines but the country warns that their presence should not damage the ASEAN interests.

Ramos, who has been here since May 12 as guest of his Indonesian counterpart, Gen Murdani, will leave for the Philippines on Tuesday evening.

While in the country, he also met with President Suharto, Armed Forces Commander Gen Tri Sutrisno, and visited the IPTN aircraft manufacturing company in Bandung, the Army Staff and Command College, and the Museum of the Armed Forces.

**Alatas Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting in Harare**  
*BK1305085589 Jakarta ANTARA in English*  
0748 GMT 13 May 89

[Text] Jakarta, May 13 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas Saturday afternoon left for Harare, Zimbabwe, to attend a ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement to prepare materials for a non-aligned summit scheduled in Belgrade in September this year.

He told the press after reporting his departure to President Suharto at the Merdeka Palace Saturday, the minister said the ministerial meeting will be held from May 17 through 19 and will have a great importance, and is expected to face too many problems because it is only preparatory in nature.

The topics to be dealt with in Harare, he said, include the report from the committee, whose members include Indonesia, charge of the promotion of the working efficiency of the movement.

Prior to the ministerial meeting the special committee will convene on May 16.

Another thing to be discussed in the ministerial meeting will be an Indonesian report on efforts towards the solution of the Kampuchean conflict.

Alatas said he will submit the report to the Kampuchean special committee formed by the Non-Aligned Movement.

With regard to the planned visit to Indonesia of a Portuguese parliamentary delegation, Alatas said as far as Indonesia was concerned there was no problem.

However, modalities, frame of reference and the date would still be negotiated and agreed upon by both sides, he added.

An invitation from the Indonesian Parliament was already in their hands a year ago. It was them who have been postponing the date, he said.

Basically, he pointed out, a Portuguese parliamentary mission will be allowed to go anywhere in Indonesia, as long as the visit is an observation, not an investigation.

### **Laos**

**Sisavat Keobounphan Receives Thai Delegation**  
*BK1405084289 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*1200 GMT 13 May 89*

[Text] General Sisavat Keobounphan, chief of Lao People's Army General Staff, chairman of the Administrative Committee of Vientiane Municipality, and chairman of the Lao-Thai Cooperation Committee, received a courtesy call from a delegation from Thailand's Carrier Pigeons for Peace Association led by its chairman, Phonsak Singombun, this morning. The delegation is here to release peace birds in support of the Lao-Thai joint communiques signed by the two countries in 1989 and 1988. Gen Sisavat Keobounphan and his guests discussed the Lao-Thai brotherly relations which are being further developed and expanded every passing day.

The delegation later released 300 peace birds at the National Stadium. The event was attended by a large number of people.

**Meeting Held With Soviet Cooperation Delegation**  
*BK1605101389 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT*  
*16 May 89*

[Text] Vientiane, 16 (OANA-KPL)—A meeting was held here on May 15 to assess Lao-Soviet economic cooperation.

The meeting focussed on progress in the implementation of decisions taken at the 10th session held at the end of last year between both sides.

Headed the Lao side at the meeting was Mrs. Khempeng Phonsena, vice-president of the Commission for Cooperation with Socialist Countries, and the Soviet side V.M. Koslov vice-president of the Soviet-Lao economic, scientific, technological cooperation commission.

The Soviet delegation arrived here on May 13.

**Diplomatic Relations Established With Palestine**  
*BK1605102389 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT*  
*16 May 89*

[Text] Vientiane, May 16 (OANA-KPL)—The Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] and the State of Palestine, as of May 15 have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level, according to Laos-Palestine joint communique signed here on May 15.

The Lao-Palestinian joint communique was signed by Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy-minister of foreign affairs of the Lao PDR and Shahir Abdeliah, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the State of Palestine.

The communique indicated that the decision was taken with a view to develop the friendly relations and to promote cooperation between their respective countries and peoples.

**Party Meeting Held To Review Election Work**  
*BK1705040189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*1200 GMT 16 May 89*

[Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 1200 GMT on 16 May 1989 carries a 6-minute report with a portion recorded on the official opening of a meeting "to review and to draw lessons from the elections of people's representatives at the district, provincial, municipal, and central levels." The meeting was held in Vientiane on the morning of 16 May with the participation of some 150 members of the national-level, provincial-level, and district-level electoral committees and cadres concerned.

At the meeting, Chaleun Yiapaoheu, alternate member of the party Central Committee and standing member of the national-level electoral committee, presented a report to the audience, assessing the results of the elections of people's representatives at the three levels. Part of his recorded report is presented.

Giving the breakdown of the voter turnout at the elections at the three levels in his report, Chaleun Yiapaoheu says: "97.8 percent of eligible voters cast their votes at the elections at the district-level; 98 percent at the provincial and city municipal level; and 98.44 percent at the central level." He then reviews preparations made by local administrations in many provinces to hold the elections at the three levels and provides the details of the voter turnout in each province during the elections.

At the end of the report, Chaleun Yiapaoheu, speaking on behalf of the national-level electoral committee, hails the excellent performances of the election committees at all levels in all the provinces throughout the country.



## Philippines

**U.S. Abstains in World Bank Loan Vote**  
HK1705100989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
GLOBE in English 16 May 89 p 14

[By staff writer Ray S. Enano]

[Text] The United States, the member-country with the largest voting power in the World Bank, abstained from voting on the country's request for a \$300-million loan aimed at strengthening the economy by initiating major reforms in the financial system.

A senior Department of Finance official confirmed the lone abstention vote of the U.S. on the loan which was approved last week by World Bank's 22-member executive board.

Finance Undersecretary Ernest Leung told the GLOBE yesterday that the U.S. did not cast its vote during approval of the loan in Washington, D.C. due to "technical reasons" and quickly pointed out that the abstention was in no way political in nature.

"It was not a political statement," Leung said in response to GLOBE's inquiry if the abstention was linked to political factors.

Some sectors in the Philippines have publicly raised fears that the U.S. aid commitment to the country, particularly the \$10-billion mini-Marshall plan, is tied to the extension of the military bases agreement beyond September 16, 1991. The Philippines hosts two major U.S. facilities.

Leung said U.S. economic analysts in the World Bank were not convinced that the \$300-million program loan to the country would bring about desired economic benefits.

According to him, the abstention was "bureaucratic in nature on the part of U.S. government officials," adding that "they should be taught how to analyze the benefits of the loan."

Unlike a project loan which is specifically intended to finance a development project, a program loan is aimed at instituting structural reforms in the economic system.

The proceeds of a program loan forms directly part of Central Bank's (CB) gross international reserves (GIR).

The \$300-million World Bank loan approved last week is to be disbursed in two \$150-million installments, one soon within the second quarter and the second after government carries out reforms in the financial system.

The reforms include the transfer of certain CB powers to Philippine Deposit Insurance Corp. (PDIC) with respect to supervision of ailing banks. The government has committed to initiate legislative actions in the Congress to effect the transfer since it requires an amendment to CB's charter.

The U.S. abstention on the approval of the loan was the second time that it did not favorably act on the country's request for economic assistance.

Last year, U.S. negotiators turned down the country's request to condone part of the U.S. loans extended to the construction of the Bataan nuclear power plant. The Philippines proposed the condonation during the renegotiation of U.S. base compensation package.

**Aquino 'Regrets' U.S. Action**  
HK1705061189 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
0400 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] President Aquino expressed regrets that the United States declined to support the government's request for a loan from the World Bank. Reports indicated that the U.S. representatives abstained from voting when the executive board of the World Bank met to discuss the loan request. However, the loan was approved in spite of the abstention.

The president said that she did not understand the U.S. move particularly since all other countries voted in favor of the Philippines' loan request.

**Manglapus, Platt Sign Support Fund Accord**  
HK1605051589 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
GLOBE in English 16 May 89 pp 1, 10

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] The United States and Philippine governments signed an agreement yesterday providing for the allocation of \$408 million in Economic Support Fund (ESF) for 1988-1990, \$218 million of which will be used to pay a portion of the Philippines' foreign debt.

Foreign Secretary Raul S. Manglapus and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt signed the agreement, in ceremonies held at the Philippine International Convention Center.

Of the total amount, which is part of the rental for the U.S. military bases here, \$248 million in "cash transfers" will be immediately available to the Aquino government.

The allocation of \$160 million for 1990, however, is subject to authorization by the U.S. Congress.

Both governments agreed that the Philippines can use \$218 million of the total amount to improve its foreign exchange reserves.

As envisioned by both panels that negotiated the agreement, the "cash transfers will enhance the ability of the Aquino government to undertake a voluntary, market-oriented debt reduction program."

The balance, consisting of \$190 million, will be provided as assistance to projects of the Philippine government, with \$92 million to be used for rural infrastructures.

A joint statement issued by both governments said \$98 million has been allocated, as mutually agreed, for Philippine government projects in 1990.

In a related development, Platt confirmed yesterday that the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group (JUSMAG) headquarters will be transferred to another place.

Speaking to reporters after the signing of the ESF agreement, Platt said the JUSMAG headquarters, now located in Quezon City, will be transferred to Manila, near the U.S. embassy on Roxas Boulevard.

Platt said the present site of the JUSMAG headquarters is an "exposed location," but denied that the relocation is related to the recent assassination of Col. James Rowe, an official in the U.S. ground forces in the Philippines.

The transfer of the JUSMAG headquarters to Roxas Boulevard would cost \$2 million.

**Task Force Said Tampering With Rowe Investigation**  
*HK1605095989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] Task Force Rowe is tampering with the investigations on Ricardo Prestosa, alias Comrade Joel, prime suspect in the murder of Colonel James Rowe of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group. Mobile 22 received this news from a reliable source, who says that the task force could be withholding some information and that this is why the arrested suspect has not yet been shown to the media since he arrived in Manila from the Bataan Philippine Constabulary Command, where he was captured. According to the source, some of the task force members are not even being briefed about the progress of the investigations. It will be recalled that after Prestosa was arrested he admitted that he was a New People's Army [NPA] member under the leadership of Jaime Alcantara, or Armando Montemayor, alias Comrade Melvin, who is also one of the prime suspects in the Rowe murder case.

In preliminary investigations Prestosa said he did not participate in the actual ambush, although he received an order from the higher echelon to look for people to carry out the job. He also mentioned the names of Comrade Melvin, who led the group; Severino Tolentiono, alias Comrade Serving or Troy; Nestor David, alias Comrade Black; and a certain Comrade Roland—all NPA rebels from Bataan.

Despite these revelations the task force has not yet issued any progress report to the public, and this is why several military and police personnel and people in the media are having doubts. Prestosa was brought to Manila last Friday afternoon. He was scheduled to be shown to witnesses on Saturday but this did not materialize. Nobody has been informed about his present condition and Col Victor Tiangco cannot be reached. Some military officials have expressed doubts that they had caught the right suspect.

**Columnist Examines Public 'Apprehension'**

*HK1505101589 Manila MANILA STANDARD in English  
15 May 89 p 11*

[Column by Petronilo Bn. Daroy: "A Limit to Evasion"]

[Text] The public demands to know the truth about two important issues: the Philippine Aid Plan [PAP] and the purpose of Mrs Aquino's trip to the U.S.

Mrs. Aquino has categorically stated that the PAP is not tied to any conditionalities. She made the statement after reading the report to media said to have been submitted to her by PAP Council Chairman Roberto Villanueva. It was the same Villanueva, however, who provoked a tempest in the Senate when he reported to that body on PAP and revealed, for the first time, several conditionalities tied to PAP.

In that Senate Briefing, Economic Planning Undersecretary Filologo Pante, a member of the PAP Council, was present and even clarified that some of the conditionalities were supposed to be attached to the memorandum on Economic Policy submitted by the Aquino administration exchange for a \$1.5-billion loan from the International Monetary Fund.

It was also the same Villanueva who told the senators that "PAP will no longer be a distinct aid plan as agreed upon earlier but will be merged with existing grants such as the official Development Assistance."

Two days after the members of the Senate raised angry voices over the "grand deception" on PAP, a press release reported that three of the conditionalities were being dropped. Mrs. Aquino's statement to the press, came a day after the above press release and a day after the visit of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan.

Does it mean that all the conditionalities are now being dropped at together? The angry senators, apparently mollified by Mrs. Aquino's disclaimer, have remained silent. Doubts, however, have persisted because this is not the first time that contradictory statements have attended an important issue, and after several denials from Mrs Aquino herself, the reverse position is endorsed by Malacanang.

On the organization of vigilantes, for instance, Malacanang initially released several statements to media to the effect that it was not about to violate the Constitution which explicitly prohibits the organization of vigilante groups and other paramilitary units. After a series of contradictory statements, Mrs Aquino herself ordered the Department of Local Governments, the Presidential Commission on Human Rights, and the military to come up with an agreement on the organization of vigilante groups.

Similar apprehension has been expressed over the purpose of Mrs. Aquino's trip to Washington. Mrs. Aquino has stated that she is fully aware of the constitutional provision concerning the termination of the Bases Agreement in 1991. Recently, however, Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raul Manglapus, declared that negotiations on the bases extension are on the agenda of Mrs. Aquino's trip.

Of course, Mrs. Aquino could easily disown Sec. Manglapus statement. But given the track record of reliability of the government and of Mrs. Aquino herself, the public has a basis for skepticism and concern. The proverbial straw that breaks the camel's back might yet be the issue of the U.S. bases in the relationship between Mrs. Aquino and the nation.

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Brig. General Rodolfo Biazon will just have to put an end to his imaginative explanations of what happened in Paombong. First, he insisted, the fatalities were all NPA [New People's Army] combatants. Later, he had to admit that eight of the dead were civilians, but insisted that they may have been killed by the NPAs. Now that the investigators have found indications of torture, he tries to explain the discovery by saying they may have fallen from a height. Soon he will just have to stop adjusting his explanations to the reality being uncovered by the investigators. Gen. Biazon is liked by his men because of his propensity to stand by them through thick and thin. There is, however, a higher principle than playing hero to one's men—and that is, being able to teach them to recognize the value of truth and above all, to serve the society that pays them their salaries.

**Aquino Meets FRG Defense Ministry Official**  
*HK1605050989 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] A top official connected with the West German Defense Ministry says the Aquino administration will win in its fight against the communist insurgents. Sel Baisa has the details:

[Begin recording] This was declared by (Wilhelm Wiemer), an official of the West German Defense Ministry, during his talk this morning with President Aquino at Malacanang. In his talk with newsmen, (Wiemer) said the Philippine Armed Forces is in a position to bring

down the enemies of the government, if they so wish, and he added that peace-loving Filipinos will not allow blood to flow in the country. He said his country is looking forward to the coming visit by Mrs Aquino to Europe this year. [end recording]

**LDP Said Planning To Extend Aquino Term**  
*HK1505062789 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 15 May 89 pp 1, 24*

[Text] Malolos, Bulacan—Former constitutional commissioner and labor minister Blas F. Ople, now a prime mover behind the unification of the opposition under the Nacionalista Party [NP], said yesterday that the administration Party, the Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino [Struggle of Philippine Democrats] (LDP), was planning to extend the terms of President Aquino and Congress to 1994 by a constitutional amendment.

"This scheme, already in the advanced gestation stage, will be like sowing the wind that will reap the whirlwind in popular indignation," Ople said.

He said a high official of the LDP aired official of the LDP aired the plan at a meeting with Bulacan provincial and municipal officials recently in Guiguinto when he swore in the new barangay captains of the province.

Ople said some members of Congress see an opportunity to extend their terms by two years from 1992 by associating this with a two-year extension of the constitutional tenure of what "they deem a still popular president."

From 1992, the term for members of Congress will shrink from the present five to only three years with a maximum limit of three successive terms. An extension is nearly equivalent to a reelection "without tears," Ople said.

"Since the Constitution prohibits the reelection of the President, starting with the incumbent, the administration's political strategists would like to circumvent this by a constitutional amendment tied to the synchronization of elections," he said.

"They will use their numbers to push the amendment through Congress, sitting as a constituent assembly. The House has already approved a bill converting Congress into such an assembly. But the President's extension is a fig leaf to cover the naked self-interest of the proponents. Of course, the adverse reaction this will arouse might mean an abrupt end to constitutional government. Congress itself may not survive the backlash of public opinion that this will provoke," Ople said.

Saying that President Aquino herself may not be aware of this plan, considering her repeated pledges not to seek reelection in keeping with her past promises and in deference to the Constitution, Ople called on the LDP leadership "to drop this plan immediately for the sake of the country's constitutional stability."



Ople made his comments after addressing 200 leaders of the Nacionalista Party at the Bonanza Restaurant in Valenzuela to map out plans for Bulacan's participation in the NP national convention in Manila on May 21.

Former Bulacan governor Ignacio Santiago and Teodulo C. Natividad, former Napolcom [National Police Commission] chairman and constitutional commissioner also spoke at the meeting.

Bulacan will send over 100 delegates to the convention on Sunday at the Philippine International Convention Center.

Mayor Amado Buhain, chairman of the NP's second district, said the Bulacan delegation will demand "a free and open convention, in which delegates will not be cowed into silence or dictated on what to do."

"We want to serve notice on the leadership of the party that uncritical obedience is a thing of the past, that docility is the first symptom of defeat, and that the Nacionalista Party must regain freedom for itself before it speaks of freedom for all," Ople said.

#### **Senator Claims Military Gives False Statistics**

HK1605105989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company  
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 16 May 89

[Text] The leadership of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] has been fooling President Aquino regarding the true situation in the AFP's war against the Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army [CPP-NPA].

This was stressed today by Senate Defense Committee chairman Senator Ernesto Maceda in his privilege speech, after contradicting military reports to Aquino that the AFP is winning against the CPP-NPA.

According to Maceda the president's promise to suppress the insurgency by 1992 may not be realized because of the false statistics provided to her by the military. However, he said that the government has one hope of resolving the insurgency problem and that is by replacing the present AFP leadership. The senator also called for the dismissal of AFP Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa and of other generals who are due to resign before the end of the year.

[Begin Maceda recording in English] In August, the vice chief of staff will retire. Between July and August [words indistinct] about 15 generals will retire. Physically, the chief of staff, when he has the three reserves, serves at the pleasure of the president. [sentence as heard]

Mr President, this series of retirements suggest a timely opportunity for the president to install a fresh team to handle the AFP leadership positions.

She says that she will beat the insurgency in 3 years? Yes, she can, provided that she will now install a fresh, new, and competent team of leaders at the top that will serve for the next 3 years. But if she will keep Gen Adalem for his efforts, with Gen Cacanando who will retire 8 months from Gen Adalem's retirement; if she will change the other generals with the senior ones who will retire in 6 months, 8 months, or 10 months—nothing will happen, Mr President. [end recording]

#### **High-Ranking NPA Detainee Escapes From Military**

HK1705075389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY  
INQUIRER in English 16 May 89 p 7

[By Noli Basul]

[Text] IBA, Zambales—Lt. Col. Jose Poblete confirmed last week that a captured high-ranking rebel had, indeed, escaped from Constabulary custody and that he had recommended the demotion of three soldiers on guard duty at the time of the escape.

The Zambales PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander, however, said that two other detainees who were earlier reported to have escaped were actually released. Ka [Comrade] Mira, an officer of the NPA [New People's Army] finance committee, was set free on bail, as was Ka Verba, who was let off for minor involvement in the dissident cause, Poblete explained.

Virgilio Mendoza, alias Ka James, a rebel commander operating in the Northern Zambales District, escaped at dawn of April 5.

#### **Local Officials Warned Against Supporting NPA**

HK1605052989 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English  
16 May 89 pp 1, 16

[By Emily Pena]

[Text] Local Government Secretary Luis T. Santos warned local officials yesterday that they will be suspended or removed from office should they be found to be supporting the New People's Army (NPA).

Santos issued the warning following receipt of reports that some local officials, particularly in rebel infested areas, were giving material assistance to the NPA.

Department of Local Government (DLG) officials reported to Santos that in the province of Camarines Sur, for instance, the military has tagged local government executives as supporters of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the NPA.

A list of these local officials has been made by the military in preparation for the filing of criminal charges against them. The list included a town mayor and a councilor who were not identified.

"If the reports are true, we warn elected barangay and other local government officials to desist from giving aid and comfort to the enemies of this country," Santos said.

"We shall be very firm in dealing with them as soon as the evidence warrants their prosecution. They can be suspended from office and they can even be removed if they are found guilty of having supported the communist party," he stressed.

Under Section 60 of the Local Government Code, an elective local official may be suspended or removed from office on any of the following grounds committed while in office:

1. Disloyalty to the Republic of the Philippines.
2. Culpable violation of the Constitution.
3. Dishonesty, oppression, misconduct in office, and neglect of duty.
4. Commission of any offense involving moral turpitude.
5. Abuse of authority.
6. Unauthorized absence for three consecutive months.

**Commander Cleared of Manhandling Journalist**  
*HK1705051789 Baguio City Mountain Province*  
*Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT*  
17 May 89

[Text] Constabulary investigators have cleared Lieutenant Colonel Norberto Manaog, relieved Masbate PC [Philippine Constabulary] commander, over a charge that he manhandled a provincial newspaper reporter.

Bicol military Commander Colonel Marino Filart said the investigation conducted by a fact-finding team headed by Recom [Regional Command] Inspector General Guillermo Marquez showed that the allegations of Masbate reporter Luis Reyes Jr were not true. The investigations indicated that Reyes exaggerated and blew up the issue.

Filart said the PC's fact-finding team relied on the testimonies of at least four witnesses who signed affidavits indirectly belying Reyes' charges. The witnesses for a provincial prosecutor and three women [sentence as heard]. The three women testified they were legally outside the National Police Commission office where Reyes claimed the place where Manaog confronted him at gunpoint and let him eat a newspaper. The three women said that Manaog was unarmed at that time.

## Thailand

**Official Says Weapons Produced in Libyan Plant**  
*BK1705062389 Bangkok TNA in English 0453 GMT*  
17 May 89

[Text] Bangkok, May 17 (OANA-TNA)—Up till now, Thailand has yet to evacuate about 300 of its workers at an alleged chemical arms complex in Libya, the director-general of the Labour Department Siri Kewalinsarit said here Tuesday.

Siri said the evacuation of Thai workers at Al-Rabitah, 80 kms south of Tripoli, depended on the decision of higher level in the government.

The U.S. authorities want Thailand to remove all of its workers from the alleged chemical plant at Al-Rabitah, which is a possible target of U.S and Israeli air attacks while Libya threatened to send all of Thai workers home if those at the plant were withdrawn.

Siri said the Thai Embassy's labour attache in Athens, Greece, Pakon Amonchiwin, went to Libya to look into the safety of Thai workers there. He quoted Pakon as saying that there are 25,000 Thais working in Libya. Instead of 75,000 as had been reported earlier.

Thai authorities now could locate the number and towns where Thai workers are working in Libya.

Apart from working at Al-Rabitah, Siri said most other Thai labourers work in road and building construction in that country and they are well recognition of their high craftsmanship. [sentence as received]

Meanwhile, Deputy Interior Minister Watthana Atsawahem confirmed that weapon productions at Al-Rabitah plant but he did not know specific kinds of weapons. [sentence as received] He added that there were many foreign workers in that complex.

**Libyan Envoy Denies Expulsion Threat**  
*BK1705002589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
17 May 89 p 2

[Text] Libyan Ambassador [title as published] to Manila Salim M. Adam last night implicitly denied that there had been any threats from his country to expel Thais if Thai workers leave the Al-Rabitah factory.

Ambassador Adam made the comment last night in an interview with the BANGKOK POST shortly after arriving at Don Muang Airport.

In response to a briefing by the POST that the United States had asked Thailand to withdraw its workers from the Al-Rabitah factory and that Libya had threatened to expel all Thais if Bangkok complied to American pressure, the ambassador said:

"This is only a question created by the media. I don't know where they got the news from. So far there's no problem with Thai workers in Libya.

"The (Thai workers) are really enjoying their stay and adjust (well) to the environment and culture there," the ambassador said.

The ambassador assured that if there is a threat of the United States or Israel bombing the Al-Rabitah factory or any other part of the country, his government would take care of Thai workers "even better than Libyans."

"They will be in a safe place in case of an American or Israeli attack," he said.

The Libyan envoy said he is visiting Bangkok for the first time and is bringing with him a letter from Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi to Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan.

The ambassador is scheduled to meet the premier at Government House tomorrow.

Ambassador Adam said he could not reveal details of the letter to the premier so the Press would have to wait for details from the Thai authorities.

The ambassador said he saw no reason why the issue of Thai workers should be raised during his meeting with the premier.

He also confirmed that there are between 22,000 to 25,000 Thais working in his country.

Meanwhile Government spokesman Suwit Yotmani said yesterday that the Cabinet may discuss safety measures for Thai workers in Libya next week.

Dr Suwit said it was still too early for the Government to say what measures it would take to ensure the safety of the Thai workers, all of whom Libya has reportedly threatened to expel if the Kingdom caves in to US pressure to recall those working at a controversial chemical factory at Al-Rabitah.

Government agencies are consulting on the problem. "We will have to protect our interests because we are caught in the middle" of the conflict between the United States and Libya, he said.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that at present there is no need to evacuate Thai workers from Al-Rabitah.

**Dailies Comment on U.S. 'Pressure'**  
*BK1705122589*

[Editorial report] During 15-17 May, Thai-language dailies Bangkok THAI RAT, BAN MUANG, and SIAM RAT carry comments on the issue involving U.S. pressure for Thailand to recall its construction workers from the Al-Rabitah plant which is an alleged site of chemical weapons plant in Libya.

THAI RAT's 15 May editorial, on page 3, entitled: "Do Not Provoke Hatred of the Thai People," begins by warning that it is unwise to provoke hatred of the Thai people, saying: "If the United States wants to apply pressure against Thailand over a certain issue it should do so at the Thai Government, not the Thai people, because once the issue is resolved it will be difficult to erase the hatred in the minds of the Thai people." The daily points out that Thai construction workers in Libya are merely doing menial and manual work at the instructions of foreign supervisors, and are not knowledgeable enough to know that they are building a chemical weapons plant.

SIAM RAT's 16 May article, on page 16, entitled: "About America and Thai Workers in Libya," reasons that the U.S. threat against the Libyan plant has been exaggerated by "those competing for interest over the export of Thai workers and construction materials to Libya." It continues: "It would be strange for the United States to tell Thai workers to leave before bombing the Libyan plant because the warning will reach Libya and enables it to prepare in advance to defend the plant against the U.S. long-range missiles. But if the United States is naive enough to inform Thai workers before its attack, we should be just as naive and ask it to delay the attack until after Thai workers collect their pay upon completion of the construction and leave the site; the plant will still be there as the target.

"In this way labor relations between Thailand and Libya and Thai-U.S. relations will not be harmed, and a group of Thai job placement firms will continue to be able to collect their fees from Thai workers heading for jobs in Libya."

BAN MUANG's 16 May editorial, on page 3, entitled: "Chemical Weapons Plant," notes that Thailand will encounter a big problem if it has to transport all Thai workers in Libya back home. But it concludes: "The Thai Government could try to negotiate with the Libyan Government to allow the some 300-400 Thai construction workers at the chemical weapons plant to return home. However, this will automatically halt the plant construction and, for this reason, the negotiation is likely to fail. What can we do with the risk Thai workers face from a threat of destruction by a foreign force?"

SIAM RAT's 17 May, page 3 editorial, entitled: "Concerning Compassion," relates: "It is common knowledge the United States and Libya have been mutual enemies



since Colonel al-Qadhdhafi came to power. Al-Qadhdhafi feels that the United States supports Israeli intimidation of Palestinians and other Middle East nations, thus financing all forms of overt and covert terrorism against the United States.

"The United States retaliates by trying to limit Libya's military development and thus spies on the Libyan armory. It claims that the Al-Rabitah plant is a site for manufacturing of chemical weapons which are banned by international law, and it intends to destroy it. This tantamounts to declaring war against Libya. But it happens that Thai workers are among the construction crew at the plant, thus the problem.

"The Thai Government is facing a great dilemma; it could not rush any decision because of the open hostility between the United States and Libya.

"We should now realize the extent of the problem caused by allowing Thai workers to work in unsafe places abroad. With this lesson, Thai workers, most of whom are ignorant, should be warned about the risks of jobs in dangerous locations.

"We could only hope that the United States will not rush to destroy the Al-Rabitah plant and that Libya will think about good relations with Thailand and does not resort to using Thai workers as pawns in negotiations.

"May God give compassion to those involved and make them realize the value of life of Thai workers."

**Gen Sunthon Says U.S. Needed for Security**  
BK1705004389 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
17 May 89 p 4

[Text] Phatthaya—A senior military officer predicted yesterday that fighting would continue in Cambodia after the last Vietnamese troops leave that war-torn country in September and warned that both Vietnam and Cambodia can hardly be trusted.

Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong also reported a major build-up of Soviet naval fleet at Vietnam's Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay facilities and presence of more Soviet submarines at Cambodia's Kompong Som deep-sea port which was recently renovated.

In his speech to about 500 members of the Institute of Security Psychology at Phatthaya Palace Hotel, Gen Sunthon also warned of the "approaching shadows" of both socialist and democratic superpowers over Thailand.

He said Thailand should be neutral in its relations with the superpowers and continue to rely on the United States against security threats.

"We still need the US which is committed to coming to our rescue when a foreign country declares war against Thailand," he said.

He said the three superpowers—the US, China and the Soviet Union—are trying to solve their conflicts through diplomatic means instead of using force as was the case before.

The strategic shift prompted the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the border with China and Vietnam's announcement to pull out the remaining troops from Cambodia by the end of September, he said.

"Many believe that the international trend would help improve the Cambodian situation but I am pessimistic," he said. "I am afraid that after the Vietnamese troops pullout, a civil war would intensify inside Cambodia because the demands by warring Cambodian factions are so different. I don't think it is possible for them to bury the hatchet," he said.

He also said Vietnam and Cambodia are among the countries with which Thailand can hardly make friends.

Gen Sunthon said while Moscow has launched a campaign for global peace, its ground troops in Soviet Asia has sharply risen to 52 divisions.

The Soviet Union also increased its fleet of battle ships at Da Nang and Cam Ranh Bay facilities in Vietnam to 16 and deployed a fleet of submarines at Cambodia's Kompong Som deep-sea port.

He said one of the submarines once entered Thai waters but was later "pushed out".

The annual Thai-US joint military exercise, known as "Cobra Gold," is one of the indications that the US has not abandoned Thailand militarily after the Vietnam war, Sunthon said.

Gen Sunthon revealed that the US forces participating in the annual exercise wanted to collect military information about the Thai defence forces and those in Thailand's neighbours.

**Sitthi Says SRV-PRC Summit Important**  
BK1705001589 Bangkok *BANGKOK POST* in English  
17 May 89 p 6

[Text] Thailand is closely following the Sino-Soviet summit, which is of utmost importance to the Kampuchean conflict, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

While the meeting between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping may not bring a complete solution, the outcome would have a significant effect on the settlement process, he said.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi did not expect an immediate result, citing the summit announcement which was released several days after Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze left Beijing.

ASEAN, he said, felt the four parties in the conflict should meet in June to prepare for the roundtable hosted by France on July 25.

An informal meeting would be unlikely to bring about concrete results, he said, urging the faction leaders to meet among themselves.

ACM Sitthi said China had its doubts about Vietnam's pledge to complete its military withdrawal by the end of September, and especially in the context of the international mechanism to verify the pull-out.

China wants Vietnam to participate in solving the so-called internal aspects of the conflict, and in particular pressure Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen to accept resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's proposal for the quadripartite government and army including the Khmer Rouge.

Beijing also feels Vietnam should be responsible for the internal aspects of Kampuchea as well, whereas Vietnam insists its only duty is to withdraw.

**Paper on Forcing Khmer Rouge From Thai Soil**  
*BK1105013189 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
11 May 89 p 8

[Editorial: "How To Deal With the Khmer Rouge's Abuses?"]

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan on Tuesday [9 May] asserted that it is unfair to blame Thailand for the Khmer Rouge's human rights violations or hold Thailand responsible for the Khmer Rouge's conduct just because they are on Thai soil.

Other senior Thai government officials voiced indignant at the letter from 94 US congressmen calling for effective measures by the Thai government to stop human rights abuses in Khmer Rouge camps and ensure freedom of movement for those Cambodians. They considered the request an "interference" in Thailand and an implicit insult because the US congressmen were virtually telling Thailand what has to be done.

The official Thai response to the US Congressmen's letter was clumsy and beside the point. Premier Chatchai suggested the US take all remaining Cambodians in refugee camps in Thai affairs for resettlement. [sentence as published] But these Cambodian refugees, who are under the care of the UNHCR [United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugee], are not in peril.

The US congressmen were voicing their concern about the welfare of those unknown number of Cambodians in "closed camps" or "satellite camps" on either side of the Thai-Cambodian border that are inaccessible to international relief agencies.

Thus it was irrelevant for the senior Thai officials, including Khachatphai Burutphat, deputy secretary-general of the National Security Council, to assert that there is no longer any human rights violations in Khmer Rouge camps on the Thai soil. These officials were apparently talking about the four "open camps" at Site 8, Bo Rai, Ta Luan and O'Trao, to which international relief agencies, and sometimes the press, have access since last year—although the access is given under tight Khmer Rouge as well as Thai military restrictions. The Khmer Rouge don't care much about receiving international aid or offending the sensibility of foreign aid workers as long as they can count on China to supply them with everything they need, especially arms.

Since late last year, the Thai government has deployed a Displaced Persons Protection Unit in each of the four camp to maintain regular Thai presence and prevent human rights abuses. Site 8 has since become a "show-case" camp of the Khmer Rouge. Some of the 94 US congressmen who signed the letter may have already visited Site 8. Inviting them to revisit Site 8 or the other three "open camps" of the Khmer Rouge will not prove anything.

There have been persistent reports about the Khmer Rouge trying to move Cambodians out of the "open camps" to populate "liberated zones" inside Cambodia, and to serve as porters carrying arms and supplies from the Thai side into the war-zone across the mine-strewn border. Young teenagers and pregnant women were not exempted from the dangerous portering duty. Those who didn't cooperate were harshly punished, those injured by mines or shelling were not given adequate medical treatment. Nor were they permitted to seek medical care from foreign relief workers. Some deserters were summarily executed just to keep the rest under tight control.

Although most of these reports could not be verified, stories told by various Cambodians who escaped from the Khmer Rouge "closed camps" usually corroborate and show a clear pattern of human rights abuses by the Khmer Rouge. Past genocidal records of the Khmer Rouge reign of terror during 1975-78 show that the Khmer Rouge definitely have no compunction about violating human rights of their people. Prince Norodom Sihanouk has publicly condemned the Khmer Rouge for the abuses, calling them "criminals."

Now the big question is what can be done? It is easy for the 94 US congressmen to take the position as defenders of the human rights. What they must do now is to stop any attempt by the US to inject "lethal aid" into this bloody Cambodian conflict. US arms can only prolong—not shorten—the conflict.

Thailand, on the other hand, must hold the Khmer Rouge accountable for whatever abuses they have committed on the Thai soil. The Khmer Rouge need Thai assistance in moving Chinese arms and supplies from Thai ports into their territories.

Since the Khmer Rouge is one of the three partners in the UN-recognized CGDK [Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea] government, they must be made to answer to these accusations in the UN General Assembly. The UN, with cooperation from Prince Sihanouk and other international relief agencies, must put pressure on the Khmer Rouge to permit freedom of movement. Those who wish to leave Khmer Rouge camps should be relocated in a new "neutral" border camp so that they will be free from political manipulation and forced labour.

The Khmer Rouge refusal to permit freedom of movement will be an undeniable proof of their violation of the human rights. The UN can then refuse to recognize the CGDK, and Thailand can force the Khmer Rouge to leave the Thai soil because their human rights abuses are hurting the Thai reputation in the world community.

#### **Cambodian Refugees Seen as 'Pawns'**

BK1305044689 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
13 May 89 p 8

[By Sinfa Tansarawat]

[Text] If the recent diplomatic endeavours have convinced leaders in Thailand, Vietnam, and Phnom Penh that the 10-year-old Cambodian conflict will soon end, that optimism has certainly not reached the more than 300,000 displaced Cambodians living in the Thai-Cambodian border.

News might look good for those leaders preparing to wash their hands of the conflict and to concentrate on their national economies. But the displaced Khmers on the border are still caught in the fight of Cambodian rival factions trying to maintain control of their "population" in their various border encampments.

The group that causes the most concern is, of course, the Khmer Rouge. About 53,000 Cambodians live in four Khmer Rouge camps, three of which used to be inaccessible to the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO) and other relief organizations. UNBRO had threatened to cut supplies to these camps because of concern that its aid might be siphoned off by Khmer Rouge guerrillas mingling with civilians in the camps.

In January, UNBRO gained full access to the camps of O'Trao, Bo Rai and Tha Luan. Currently the agency has one official attached to each of the camps and can directly deliver its food and medical supplies to their residents. Monitoring of the supplies is also possible, albeit to a certain extent permitted by the Khmer Rouge.

The fourth camp of the Khmer Rouge, Site 8, in Prachin Buri province, is their "showcase" where media people are also allowed to visit.

The situation is expected to improve when UNBRO completes the construction of a new camp, Site K, in Trat province, for consolidating people from Bo Rai and Tha Luan. International organizations expect they will be able to better help Cambodian displaced persons when they are relocated in the new camp. Opening Site K is an initiative of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRO).

When the 94 American congressmen, international organizations, and local as well as foreign press accused the Khmer Rouge of human rights violations, they were referring, not to the visible population in those four camps, but rather to another 50,000 hidden Cambodians in camps totally inaccessible to UNBRO and the ICRC. This hidden population is believed to be sheltered in camps located in an area called Kaichae (in Trat province) and other areas near the Thai-Cambodian border. The fate of these displaced Cambodians is not known because the Khmer Rouge have deliberately kept these people out of reach of outsiders.

A comparison between the number of UNBRO beneficiaries in the Khmer Rouge camps in April last year and this year shows that at least 18,000 people have disappeared. The entire population of 8,800 in Huai Chan camp in Sisaket province, for example, has vanished and the camp no longer exists in the UNBRO map.

There have been reports of Khmer Rouge clandestine removals of its people from established camps for some years now but the population movement has increased since last year.

Reports of Cambodians escaping from Khmer Rouge camps say the Khmer Rouge force people to carry weapons and ammunition into Cambodia, harshly punish those who do not or cannot comply, and confine people in camps near combat zones.

Observers believe the Khmer Rouge have been preparing these people for a return to power in Cambodia after the Vietnamese troop withdrawal. Stockpiling weapons and ammunition near the border or inside Cambodia cannot be conceived as anything else other than that the Khmer Rouge is determined to recapture the country it lost to the Vietnamese force in early 1979.

Some relief workers, having first-hand information of the Khmer Rouge cruelty, are appalled by the way the Khmer Rouge mistreat its people. During April 17-19, for example, more than 4,000 artillery shells fired from inside Cambodia crashed into a wide area along Trat, hitting Tha Luan and some hidden camps in Kaichae area. When the shelling stopped, relief workers went into Tha Luan and saw a woman seriously wounded but abandoned in an underground shelter along with other



Khmers. They asked Khmer Rouge authorities for permission to bring the woman to the ICRC-run hospital in Khao I-Dang camp in Prachin Buri. When they went back the next day to pick up the woman, she had gone and no one could tell where she went or who took her away.

Relief agencies hope that they would have access into those hidden Khmer Rouge civilian camps and be able to bring part of them to the new camp in Site K.

The Khmer Rouge would never be able to do what they have been doing on Thai soil without acquiescence of the Thai military, particularly those high ranking officers in the Supreme Command in charge of the Cambodian affairs. The Khmer Rouge depend on the Thai military to transport Chinese arms and other supplies to from Thai ports to their camps.

It is generally believed that the Khmer Rouge have arms caches capable of sustaining guerrilla activities for two years and enough food supplies to feed its people without the UNBRO supplies.

Even in the camps now accessible to UNBRO and the ICRC, relief workers would not rule out the possibility that Khmer Rouge military authorities still take away from their people part of the UNBRO-supplied foods and medicines. The relief workers say the displaced persons in Khmer Rouge camps would not complain because they are fearful of retribution. Cambodians under the Khmer Rouge control are visibly xenophobic. They would avoid talking to outsiders. Officials of UNBRO, the ICRC and other voluntary agencies do not challenge the Khmer Rouge control either because they need to maintain access into those camps.

Though Khmers in border camps affiliated with non-communist resistance groups do not face severe human rights abuses, their plight is not less severe.

Relief workers say war weapons are now rampant in Site 2, the largest border camp housing 179,000 Khmers associated with the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF). The right-wing party is divided by a serious power struggle between Gen Sak Sutsakhan, the group's top military commander, and Son Sann, the KPNLF president.

Both factions are heavily armed and are trying to force people to join their sides as while preparing for a return to Cambodia.

The popularity and influence of Son Sann, 78, prime minister of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, is reportedly waning because of his age and poor health. The CGDK, which groups the KPNLF, the Khmer Rouge and the Sihanoukist group, is the UN-recognized government of Cambodia.

Site 2 is also subject to frequent shellings by Vietnamese and Phnom Penh government's artillery units inside Cambodia. However, observers notice that the type of warheads and pattern of recent shellings on the camp did not really mean to harm the residents but to discourage them from living in the camp.

The camp's overcrowding also causes tension and violence, including rapes and murders.

In spite of the horrid living conditions, these border population have no where to go. They are ineligible for resettlement in third countries because they are not "refugees." And none of them have been repatriated under the UN auspices.

It is the Thai government which bars these displaced Cambodians at the border from going to third countries or returning to inner Cambodia. After all these border people are the only population of the CGDK—the political creation of ASEAN. Without these border people the resistance coalition will have no popular base. And if the border Cambodians go back to their homeland before a settlement of the conflict, the Vietnam-installed Phnom Penh government will only gain more popularity.

The Phnom Penh government is not concerned about the safety of the border population more than the resistance forces are. International organizations have asked the Phnom Penh government to avoid shelling civilian camps but they received a non-committal response.

To ensure as much popular support as possible in case there would be general elections in Cambodia after the political settlement, the three parties in the CGDK, which are in disadvantage in terms of population control, have to fight for control of the border population.

Resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk may go back to take the helm of head of state in Cambodia, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and his businessmen-dominated Chat Thai party may be able to open the doors wider for Thai businessmen into Cambodia, and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen may maintain administrative control of Cambodia in a post-settlement coalition government, but the future of the Cambodians, especially those in the border, is not as bright as these leaders'.

These leaders are just using the Cambodian people to justify their own political and personal ambitions.

**Army Chief Candidate Phichit Evaluated**  
*BK1205090189 Bangkok KHAO PHISSET in Thai*  
3-9 May 89 pp 18-20

["Analysis": "Analyzing General Phichit Kunlawanit as Army Commander Candidate"]

[Text] General Phichit Kunlawanit has long been regarded as a candidate for the Army commander post. He and Gen Chawalit were candidates for the post at

about the same time, although Gen Chawalit was Phichit's direct superior during the Vietnam war as well as on several other occasions. At one time Gen Phichit stood out because of his strong military bearing and readiness to clash with politicians regardless of the risk factor—evidenced by his leading the attempt to amend three constitution clauses while Gen Athit Kamlang-ek was Army commander, being the main activist gathering signatures for extending the retirement date of Gen Athit, his joining Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong to demand an apology from Wira Musikaphong for lese majeste remarks, and so forth.

It is common knowledge that Gen Phichit "speaks his mind." Gen Phichit's father is Chuan, a former member of parliament from Chachoengsao. Phichit was born on 6 July 1932; his mandatory retirement year will be 1992. He completed high school at Bangkok Christian College. He graduated from the Chulachomklao Military Academy, Class 2—the same class as Gen Wichit Sukmak and Lieutenant General Wisit Atkhumwong—after which he continued his studies at West Point. After returning from the United States, he earned the nickname "Big Tiger" for his parachuting skills at the Special Warfare Center, Lop Buri. He was a member of the first batch of Thai soldiers, the so-called "King Cobras," to go to the war in Vietnam. He became famous in the war against the Communist Party of Thailand in "Khao Kho," Phetchabun Province. Always in the command side of the Army, Phichit became commander of the 4th Infantry Regiment, deputy commander of the 4th Division, commander of the 1st Infantry Division, deputy commander and later commander of the 1st Army Region, and currently assistant Army commander.

During the period that emphasis was given to the role of the Army in the political situation, Gen Chawalit's opinions and actions toward the political sector were "frank," causing him to be regarded as an obvious "right winger." He was viewed as not very interested in political involvements. His quality as a professional soldier made his political role "dictated by the political situation at a given time."

In any event, Gen Phichit's military bearing is similar to Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong; that is, they "follow the policies and commands of their superiors."

Known among his peers and subordinates as frank and sincere, Gen Phichit is a rather frugal person who does not have many friends among his classmates, and he apparently does not scheme to rise in power in any circle.

Some people say an important event that played a part in changing Gen Phichit was the 9 September 1975 coup attempt by Colonel Manun Rupkhachon. Before that, Gen Phichit enjoyed the confidence of many levels of lower-ranking soldiers, including those loyal to Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and former "Young Turk" Army officers who wanted the Army as an institution to be

strengthened by "professional soldiers." Gen Phichit's position as commander of the 1st Army Region at that time, he could not avoid being brought into politics.

The abortive coup generated considerable criticism of Gen Phichit, and since then his role as reflected in his interviews or job responsibilities has shifted to "development work" and unambitious projects. Coupled with the changing political situation, Gen Phichit's current role is reflected in his statement, made last year, that "soldiers are the tools of the government."

The book "The Causes of Military Coups" by "Boy Soldier" says that most past military coups were forced by circumstances, not by "ambition for power." The "Big Tiger's" personality of being excessively decisive, which caused concern among politicians, has been meliorated by the surrounding circumstances. In the past, some military officers staged a coup out of their belief in certain principles and their strong belief that politics should be "pure." But sincerity on their part enabled them to readjust themselves to become "professional soldiers," more so than people who were "ambitious for power" or "politicians in military uniforms."

Therefore, an analytical look will show that Gen Phichit's role 4-5 years ago differs considerably with his current role. No one can deny that Phichit is honest and sincere. It was a coincidence that he held the posts of commander of the 1st Army Region and commander of the 1st Army Division during the periods of political confusion that brought excessive military involvement in politics.

Gen Phichit is a highly disciplined military officer and is more devoted to military affairs than politics or other matters outside his duties. About "democratic ideas" espoused by the group of soldiers who called themselves "democratic soldiers," Gen Phichit once said: "I understand that democratic soldiers place emphasis on the political aspect, that there must be a pure democracy. But most soldiers do not think in this manner. We think about how we can improve the living conditions of the people, and feel that the resulting improvement will take care of the political aspect."

It is apparent that Gen Phichit's line of thinking about politics is "plain" and "natural." He does not regard the development program as so big that it requires the military to draft "the development strategy." He involves himself in specific development projects, and the projects that make him very proud are the "Khao Kho" Development Project, the youth program, and the personnel development projects for the lower levels.

If the political situation and its complicated nature do not drag Gen Phichit into involvement, he will remain a "professional soldier" of considerable ability and one who could accept "coexistence with other institutions in society" without much difficulty.

Gen Phichit's low profile after the 9 September 1975 incident and the fact that Generals Sunthon and Suchinda have become candidates for Gen Chawalit's post apparently have made Gen Phichit more circumspect. He once said: "Rank and decorations are just things given to you. You rise and then retire; but your conduct is another matter. Being a soldier, you must perform your duties as best you can and uphold Buddha's teachings. You are rewarded when you look back and see what you did benefited the country at large. We must not comment on what our superiors assigned to us. Pride is our only reward."

There is no doubt that Gen Phichit's name is synonymous with the Army. He reflects the image of the "professional soldier" and is a "model" and a "lesson" in the relationship between "professional soldiers and politics." The obstacles in Phichit's life were generated by "politics," never by the "military establishment."

Gen Phichit is widely accepted by his subordinates; his "assurances" and "gentleman's agreements" are completely honorable. Certain misunderstandings [about Phichit] that existed in the military circle have been effectively cleared.

In times of political confusion, Gen Phichit might appear to be dangerous as far as politicians are concerned. But in a normal situation Phichit typifies the saying: "If peace is desirable, be combat ready." The units under Phichit's command in the past, such as the 1st Army Division, were widely acclaimed for their great discipline. In addition to decisiveness and discipline, Phichit's subordinates praise him for his "staff officer" performance. Some say Phichit is "very serious and determined about fulfilling his assigned tasks."

Phichit has impressed his peers in his protection of "soldier's honor" and he would refuse to involve himself in any power struggle or interest that would tarnish this honor. If an honorable military institution compatible with the political situation is to be created, Gen Phichit appears to be a leading candidate for this assignment.

Gen Phichit's loyalty to the monarchy is unquestionable. He once was called a "gentleman whose breath is blue" [blue on the Thai flag represents the monarchy]. His closeness to the monarchy apparently resulted in his harmonious adoption of a certain "philosophy" of the monarchy in some of his development projects. It is common knowledge that Gen Phichit would be among the first of the "royal guards" who would protect the monarchy if the situation should warrant it. It appears that his relationship with the monarchy has made him noticeably more circumspect in carrying out his duties and responsibilities.

Like other military officers in general, Gen Phichit was molded by the belief in honesty. His father was a member of parliament, and Phichit believes politics should be honest.

The relationship between the military establishment and the political parties has improved lately, and for this reason it appears that Gen Phichit's former aggressive attitude toward the political parties has mellowed.

Gen Phichit said frankly after Gen Chatchai became prime minister that "soldiers are tools of the government." As an individual wanting to "prevent politicians from meddling in the affairs of the military" and not a person to "drag soldiers into politics," Gen Phichit is apparently satisfied with the current relationship between the military establishment and the political parties.

The former aggressive image of Gen Phichit is not to be seen now. It is not that he has changed his method of operation, but he has adopted himself rapidly to be compatible with the political direction.

In the current political situation in which the military must be a strong institution and use its strength to harmoniously support the political development process, any of the military officers—Generals Phichit, Sunthon, or Suchinda—could play a role supporting such a situation. The image of Gen Phichit, which once frightened politicians who clung to the "circle of power," has gradually faded. Gen Phichit has risen through the Army echelons largely by his own ability and skill, and he has carried out a role that is progressively compatible with the political direction. Therefore, if he should have the opportunity to hold the highest position in the Army, "the country's fence will be strong" and its development will be rapid and concrete.

**Plan for Hilltribe Villages Under Consideration**  
*BK1205002789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
12 May 89 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] At its special meeting in Chiang Mai tomorrow, the Cabinet is to consider a 12-year multi-billion baht highland development project involving some 3,305 hilltribe villages.

A request for the project will be made by the Agriculture Ministry on behalf of the Land Development Department, a government source said yesterday.

Under the proposal, the project would be implemented between 1990 and 2001 with a budget of 10,262.9 million baht, said the source.

The project aims to solve economic and social problems and halt the degradation of natural resources, including forests, in the highlands of the North.

About 312,500 rai of forest areas are being destroyed every year, causing soil erosion in the highlands at a rate six to 10 times higher than normal.

The project will involve 3,305 hilltribe villages, said the source.



Development work will include soil preservation and development, crop substitution programmes and reforestation. [passage omitted]

### Vietnam

**Meeting With U.S. MIA Specialists Held**  
*BK1705151989 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT*  
17 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—Vietnamese and American teams of specialists on Americans missing in action (MIA) held their meeting here on May 16 and 17. The two sides examined their work in the past period and discussed the plan for the sixth phase of their joint searches in the coming period.

The US side highly valued the goodwill and close cooperation of the Vietnamese Government and people in the settlement of the MIA issue.

**Le Quang Dao Receives Chinese Ambassador**  
*BK1705145289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1430 GMT 17 May 89

[Text] On 17 May, National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao received Zhang Dewei, Chinese ambassador extraordinary plenipotentiary to Vietnam, who paid him a courtesy visit.

Chairman Le Quang Dao had cordial talks with the Chinese envoy.

**CPV Economic Cooperation Delegation Visits Laos**  
*BK1705091189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
0500 GMT 15 May 89

[Text] A delegation of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee Economic Department led by its deputy chief, Che Viet Tan, visited Laos recently. The delegation met and worked with leaders of the Lao Ministries of Trade and Foreign Economic Relations and Economy, Planning, and Finance. They informed each other of the socioeconomic situations in their countries and exchanged views and experiences in carrying out economic management renovation in accordance with the spirit of the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress and the Fourth LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] Congress. They unanimously approved measures for strengthening cooperation in this field.

**Do Muoi Receives IMF, World Bank Delegates**  
*BK1705032089 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT*  
16 May 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here today a visiting delegation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank (WB).

The guests Julius Emmanuel Ismael, executive director of the IMF, representing Vietnam at the Fund, A. Singh, head of the IMF team to help Vietnam build a medium-term economic readjustment programme, and Drabek, representative of the WB, briefed Chairman Do Muoi of what the IMF has done to help Vietnam solve pricing and financial problems at present. The World Bank representative informed him of his preliminary survey of Vietnam's economic situation and of projects to help Vietnam in the coming period.

Chairman Do Muoi explained to his guests Vietnam's monetary and banking situation and new policies to cope with inflation and price fluctuation. He expressed his sincere thanks for the IMF and WB for their valuable assistance to Vietnam and expected them to continue helping Vietnam work out the best ways to develop its economy and stabilize its social situation.

**NHAN DAN on Party Plenum Resolution**  
*BK1205145189 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese*  
20 Apr 89 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Seeking To Understand the Resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee—With Firm Confidence Let Us Strongly Push Forth the Renovation Process"]

[Text] The sixth party congress laid down a comprehensive renovative line, pointing the way to gradually stabilize the socioeconomic situation and creating premises for socialist construction in the ensuing stage. The line laid down by the congress fully meets the aspirations of the people and conforms to the epochal trend, thus winning the sympathy and wide support of the people. Since the sixth party congress, our country, led by the party, has begun the renovation process. So far, we have travelled nearly half of the interval between two congresses [sixth and seventh party congresses]. Now is the right time to look back, further review, and evaluate what has been done; analyze the situation; and draw upon necessary conclusions and experiences before ascertaining the appropriate objectives, tasks, and orientations for ensuing activities.

What is most important is to correctly evaluate and assess the situation. During the revolution, especially at those junctures considered to be turning points, the evaluation and assessment of the situation were always the first things to be done to decide the correctness of policies and advocacies and also to decide the success of the revolution. In this regard, we have many historic examples that are still fresh in our mind. During the anti-U.S. resistance, while the Ngo Dinh Diem administration was furiously suppressing the revolution, the revolutionary movement of the South Vietnamese people experienced serious losses and great difficulties. But after the party had correctly evaluated the true nature of the situation and adopted correct policies, the situation underwent a rapid change. After only a short time, the revolutionary forces achieved extraordinary rapid

growth and they finally were able to drive the Ngo Dinh Diem administration to collapse. Whereas, at times, as in the period after 1975 when the revolution was on a favorable rising trend, we committed many mistakes that led to serious consequences because of subjective assessment of the situation. At present, whether or not we can bring the renovation undertaking to success, stabilize the socioeconomic situation, and make full use of new opportunities will depend primarily on whether we can accurately assess the socioeconomic situation after 2 years of carrying out renovation and on whether we correctly answer the following principled questions: What have we done in accordance with the spirit of the sixth party congress? In what aspects have we failed or committed wrongdoings? What aspects of the socioeconomic situation have shown progress? What aspects have shown no progress or worsened? Why? Is the renovative line of the Sixth Party Congress proved by the reality to be correct? Do we have conditions to step up the renovation undertaking?

#### **Initial important results.**

To correctly assess the situation, we must have correct policies and viewpoints. At present, the renovation process is being carried out. The renovation in various domains, sectors, and localities continues to develop in a complex fashion. Many factors—new or old, positive or negative—are intertwined. Therefore, in assessing the situation, it is most important that we thoroughly understand new viewpoints in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the sixth party congress; firmly maintain our general stance; and base ourselves on the situation of the entire country and of the entire economy with specific attention given to examining the developmental trend of the situation.

With such viewpoints and outlooks, the party Central Committee's sixth plenum analyzed the situation after 2 years of implementing the resolution of the congress and arrived at various important general assessments.

First of all, the conference ascertained that for the past 2 years, the renovation cause has affected many aspects of social life and brought about important initial results. The general situation in the country since the start of the renovation undertaking 2 years ago, particularly since the latter half of 1988, has undergone positive changes. We began to liberate the production forces and to develop the commodity economy. The most significant changes can be seen in our agriculture and consumer products manufacturing industry. Grain and food supply problems have become less acute. A larger quantity of goods has been marketed. The people have started to enthusiastically contribute manpower, material resources, and talents to economic development. The rates of inflation and price hikes still remain high; nonetheless, a slight drop has been recorded. Initial contacts have been made to prepare for economic cooperation with the outside world. The people's confidence has begun to be restored.

The above-mentioned progress is the fruit of the renovation undertaking and our efforts to effect profound strategic changes in many important aspects of social life in accordance with the spirit of the sixth congress as follows: readjusting the economic system and investment structure; renovating our thinking about the contents and ways of developing the socialist production relations; developing a multi-component economy; redefining the concept of socialist commodity manufacturing industry; renovating the economic management by abolishing the system of bureaucratic centralism and subsidization; shifting to socialist business accountability; broadening democracy in economic development and party activities as well as in social life; readjusting national defense strategies; amending political security protection to meet the requirements of the new situation; promoting solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Cambodia, and other fraternal socialist countries; and readjusting our foreign relations guidelines to create, step by step, the conditions for cooperation and peaceful coexistence with all countries in the region and the rest of the world. All these changes are closely linked with the initial results brought about by our efforts to build the party in the areas of political and ideological indoctrination, organization, and personnel.

To have a clearer picture of the extensive, profound renovation efforts that the party, state, and people have made in the past 2 years, let us compare the current situation with the situation in late 1986 when the sixth congress took place.

As far as agricultural production—the forefront of our economic development—is concerned, in 1986 and 1987 production tended to come to a standstill and then to race downhill. The contract system based on the spirit of Directive No 100 could no longer boost the rural economy. Contrarily, for a year now, the application of the contract system based on Resolution No 10 has markedly instilled new strength into the rural area. Together with other factors—including the weather factor that we cannot ignore—this contract system has played a decisive role in developing agricultural production, first of all grain production, a step further with a record output of 19 million metric tons. The contract system based on Resolution No 10 has also created conditions for promoting the commodity economy and for improving the socialist production relations in the countryside.

In 1986, we still discussed whether it was rational to let private production installations hire a maximum of 10 to 30 workers and whether or not to let the private capitalist economy "return" in the north where the transformation of private capitalist industry and trade was believed to "have been completed" long ago. Now, in the north alone, there are hundreds of private enterprises that are making positive contributions to the state budget and to the development of production and export. Some of the enterprises have employed up to 1,000 workers. Everyone has now clearly realized that the policy of developing multi-element economy has quickly been carried out



lively and has quickly brought into play its positive role of motivating the people to invest their capital and ability in economic development. In many provinces, private individuals and families have invested tens of thousands of ounces of gold in industrial production, fishery, and planting of long-term industrial crops.

In 1986, we were still reluctant to list those consumer goods that could be traded at agreed-upon prices, and we were constantly worried that such a listing would make the market prices soar up constantly following the state prices. Now, nearly all agricultural and maritime products and industrial consumer goods (including grain) and a considerable amount of production means are traded countrywide at agreed prices very close to market prices. The prices of many of these commodities have recently increased a little whereas the prices of several staple commodities such as rice, vegetables and fruits, and of gold have decreased in many localities.

In 1986, critics in the press were still sporadic. It now has become an important theme of all mass information media. The issue of renewing organizational structure and operating procedures of the political network has been included into the discussion agenda of the party and state with clear awareness that this is an essential requirement and a basic content of the building and perfection of socialist democracy.

Also over the past 2 years, on the basis of readjusting national defense strategies, we have considerably reduced the number of our regular troops and partly decreased the budgetary rates of national defense expenditures while always ensuring the fulfillment of duties on battlefields and strengthening national defense capability. Our state's diplomatic initiatives of good will, especially the preparations for withdrawing all the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia in September 1989, have made and are making positive contributions to promoting a solution to the Cambodian problem, and the restoration and development of normal relations between our country and the regional countries and other countries in the world. It is crystal clear that the renovation drive in the country has scored considerable steps of progress in many important domains. This is the main and direct cause that has brought about the first positive results in some aspects of the socioeconomic life.

Although these are initial results, they are of great significance just as Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, party general secretary, has remarked: "They demonstrate the correctness of orientations that were opened since the sixth party congress resolution and were concretized by the various subsequent party Central Committee plenum resolutions. Thanks to this, we have got better and firmer self-confidence to vigorously accelerate renovation in the coming years. This is a particularly valuable point because nothing is more dangerous for the revolution than making errors in our guidelines and coming to an impasse without any exit."

**There remain serious difficulties.**

Realities indicate that the line of renovation laid down by the sixth party congress is correct. Advancing along this line, our people are gradually overcoming difficulties and exhibiting new capabilities to concentrate efforts on national construction in peacetime.

These facts show that it is subjective and groundless to think that during the past 2 years our party and state have not carried out much of the work laid down by the sixth party congress but have only looked at the difficult aspects and negative phenomena and have assume that the general situation at present is worse than it was before the congress. Contrary to this, there are reasons to believe that these initial results have been obtained not by chance. This is just the beginning of a trend that will be manifested ever more clearly and demonstrated by realities despite the fact that it will not take place easily.

However, we must realize that until now, the results we have achieved are yet to be substantive and consistent. The socioeconomic situation is still rife with difficulties and in some cases is even worse than in the past. This is what all of us see and feel almost everyday. The conspicuous difficulties stem from the rate of inflation—which is still high although it was slightly reduced over the recent past—the large state budgetary overspending, the chronic scarcity of cash, and price fluctuations. Inflation foments grave disorders in economic activities, making it difficult for us to carry out production and business normally and in a way that leads to practical results. State property and capital continue to incur losses. Many honest, laboring people, particularly cadres, workers, administrative personnel, members of the armed forces, retirees, and social welfare recipients, have gained nothing. The living conditions of many people are extremely difficult. In the meantime, people who do business illegally make a great deal of money overnight. Consequently, social injustice becomes more and more acute with each passing day. Due to inflation, the volume of state-operated capital construction has increasingly been reduced. The material-technical facilities of many economic sectors, particularly communications and transportation, public healthcare, cultural and educational services, and many public utility projects, have continued to deteriorate. Social order still remains alarmingly loose.

Inflation has further aggravated the weaknesses and difficulties facing the state-operated economic sector. A number of enterprises have done good jobs, operating profitably and continuing to enlarge production and contribute to the state budget. However, even though they have yet to finish making proper investment plans, the majority of other state-operated installations have operated without any profit or have even experienced losses, thus failing to contribute to the state budget. Worse still, some establishments have run out of capital. This situation has become particularly more acute over



the recent past. Due to the state's poor macro-management, especially in the areas of finance, currency, and credit services, import-export control has become weak. Smuggling has gone unchecked along the border areas and large quantities of foreign contraband have been dumped onto the market. More and more state-operated production establishments have experienced difficulties in terms of capital and product consumption. Because they could not sell their products, many enterprises did not have enough money to pay workers or to settle their debts. The number of enterprises where production has come to a standstill is on the rise. Some of them have already faced the danger of bankruptcy.

Obviously, if the state fails to strengthen its role of macro-management and carry out pressing and effective measures to check inflation, remove obstacles, and protect the state-run economy, and if state-run economic units do not dynamically surge forward to adapt themselves to the situation, improve business, and enhance their operational efficiency, the situation may deteriorate, resulting in negative consequences in the economic, political, and social fields and threatening to undermine the initial results of the process of renovation which our people have gained through so much energy and hardship.

The difficulties of the current socioeconomic situation stem from numerous objective and subjective causes, and it is not easy to overcome them within a short period of time. In the spirit of self-criticism, the party Central Committee sixth plenum concentrated on analyzing the mistakes and shortcomings in party leadership and in the state machinery's supervision.

The leadership and guidance provided by the party in the economic field have in some respects failed to meet requirements. The party has been slow in reviewing realities to clarify some concepts and measures regarding the renovation of the mechanism of economic management, in providing guidance for the development of the three economic programs and the formulation of an overall plan, and in fighting inflation; and it has failed to concretize in time the objectives of renovation in some major areas, especially as concerns socioeconomic policies. State organs, first of all the Council of Ministers, have been slow to institutionalize party resolutions; and in some cases, they have done this incorrectly and inconsistently. In particular, macro-management concerning finances, money, and credit has been consistently weak, and planning work has run into numerous difficulties. Renovation in party building and in cadre organization of the party and state has been slow and fallen short of the requirements of political tasks. Ideological leadership has shown a lack of dynamism and failed to promptly equip party members and the masses with a new awareness that is necessary for everyone to confidently participate in the process of renovation. Also, efforts have not been made to promptly check erroneous concepts in society and the mistakes made by some press, publication, cultural, and literary and art

organs in allowing the widespread circulation of bad cultural works. The guidance and supervision of the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers have, in some areas, still remained ineffective, resulting in poor observance of party discipline and the state law. The party and state have failed to provide close leadership and guidance to localities, especially those in remote mountainous and border regions.

### **New Opportunity, Significant Challenge**

Realistically embarking on developing the initial results already recorded, and overcoming shortcomings and deficiencies, the party Central Committee sixth plenum, on the basis of reviewing realities over the past 2 years, defined the system of concepts and upheld the policy of continuing the process of renovation in many important areas, especially those concerning the economy. By applying these conclusions, we will surely be able to accelerate the process of renovation.

Renovation is a far-reaching revolutionary process. In this process, every step forward will give rise to new situations and problems that need to be studied and resolved. This is also a sign of development and maturity, and it holds true in our case at present. We can take, for example, the case of product marketing, which is currently a burning question facing many production establishments. Aside from the foreign goods, especially those imported illegally, which are nudging out locally made goods, the difficulties that numerous state enterprises are having in selling their products reflect a more delicate situation. That is, when products are sold at business prices agreed upon between the seller and the buyer and close to the market price, the enterprises can no longer increase prices arbitrarily. On the contrary, the consumer can now begin to exert power over the producer, demanding the latter to pay attention to correctly meeting the societal needs, increasing quality, and reducing production costs. Otherwise, the enterprises will not be able to continue to survive. It is obvious that this situation represents a step forward, the difficulties notwithstanding. If they can overcome their current difficulties, the enterprises will make significant strides on the road to weaning themselves from state subsidies and to really carry on business and develop on the basis of their own business efficiency. Naturally, the state has the great responsibility to help the enterprises remove entanglements and constraints that are preventing them from doing business efficiently.

We are facing new opportunities. On the one hand, on the basis of the achievements and experience already obtained, we now have the proper conditions for stepping up renovation, advancing toward greater successes, and gradually stabilizing the socioeconomic situation. On the other hand, changes in international relations are opening up possibilities for us to concentrate our efforts

on peacetime construction, to broaden external economic relations, actively participate in international division of labor and cooperation, and secure foreign capital and technology on a larger scale.

At the same time, we are facing great challenges. In-depth renovation in the economic field is moving toward a crucial period. If we cannot promptly check the rate of inflation and significantly increase the state economic sector's efficiency, the situation may develop in a complex fashion. In our external economic relations, we are not only enjoying new and favorable possibilities but we are also facing new major difficulties and challenges which require that we quickly develop and measure up to them. In the current peaceful situation, the struggle for the maintenance of national security and for the preservation of fine traditional values of the nation will proceed in new forms and in a no less acute and complex manner. We should clearly see these trials in order to be ready to surmount them; we should correctly anticipate opportunities in order to seize them without fail. Toward this end, there is no other way than to actively bring into play the results already obtained, resolutely overcome the deficiencies and shortcomings already detected, and strongly push confidently forward the renovation process and bring it to a successful conclusion.

#### **Committee Studies Party Plenum Resolution**

*BK1605083389 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 May 89*

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Party Organization of the Bloc of Central Civilian Proselytizing Organs recently held an enlarged conference of all party members to study the contents of the party Central Committee sixth plenum resolution and disseminate information on some issues concerning socioeconomic policies and the renovation of the organization and operational mode of the political system so as to help party members and cadres better understand the said resolution.

Comrade Tran Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee and head of its Ideological and Cultural Department, expounded on the fundamental spirit and contents of the resolution and analyzed the important initial results scored in 2 years of implementing the sixth party congress resolution, the basic principles that must be firmly grasped in the process of renovation, and some important issues concerning socioeconomic policies, socialist democracy, and the renovation of the organization and operational mode of the political system. He also answered some questions by cadres and party members.

#### **New Economic Zones, State Farms Set Up**

*BK1405151189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 14 May 89*

[Text] Dong Thap Province last year sent 10,800 people and 5,300 laborers to build new economic zones in localities. During the past period, the province set up six

new economic zones and four state farms for the resettlers. Life for the people in these new economic zones has gradually been stabilized and improved. On the average, each family produced 0.8 metric tons of rice in 1984; each will produce 2 metric tons in 1989.

Along with developing rice planting, Tan Phu village, Chau Thanh District; and Rong Ganh, Tinh Doi, and Gang Rong state farms, Cao Lanh District have developed their family economies and have striven to combine rice planting with orchard economy development. These localities now have 470 hectares of land for such short-term industrial crops as sweet potatoes, sugarcane, watermelon, and bananas. The Rong Ganh and Gang Rong state farms have invested more in planting indigo trees.

#### **FRG Friendship Committee Meets 16 May**

*BK1705154589 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 17 May 89*

["Vietnam-FRG Friendship Association Executive Committee Meets"—VNA headline]

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 17—The Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Federal Republic of Germany [Friendship Association] met here yesterday under the chairmanship of its president, Prof. Hoang Dinh Cau.

The participants reviewed the association's activities in the past period and discussed its future work, including its participation in the second joint Vietnam-FRG seminar to be held at the end of this month.

#### **Bulgarian State Council Organ Visits**

*BK1605163389 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 16—A delegation of the Committee for State and People's Control of Bulgaria led by Georgi Georgiev, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and head of the committee, visited Vietnam from May 11-16 at the invitation of the State Inspectorate of Vietnam.

While here, the delegation signed an agreement on bilateral assistance and cooperation with its Vietnamese counterpart.

The Bulgarian guests were cordially received on May 13 by Do Muoi, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

**Hungarian Friendship Society Founded**

*BK1305153989 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT  
13 May 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13—The Hungary-Vietnam Friendship Society was founded in Budapest recently with writer Ordogh Silveszter, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, as its chairman.

The society's aim is to consolidate the solidarity and friendship between the peoples of Hungary and Vietnam and promote their political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation.

**Le Quang Dao Visits Hanoi Factories, Firms**

*BK1705091689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 16 May 89*

[Text] SRV National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao recently visited and worked with a number of production establishments, a refrigeration equipment factory, hat and stationery enterprises of the Hanoi industrial office

to study the production and business situation and the daily life of workers and civil servants since the promulgation of a number of new positions and policies of the state.

Directors of these establishments reported to Chairman Le Quang Dao efforts made by their units to gradually overcome difficulty to implement the new management mechanism and to improve the laborer's daily life. However, all establishments are facing acute difficulties due to the shortage of capital and stagnation of goods. In addition, the export-import system has not been unified, procedures on signing contracts with foreign market are complicated and inconvenient, thus creating difficulty for these establishments to actively find more markets for their products.

Comrade Le Quang Dao commended all workers and civil servants of these factories and enterprises for their efforts and urged leading cadres to strive to replace equipment, make indepth investment, enhance management capability, improve quality of locally made products to attract more consumers. Hanoi municipality should review experiences of satisfactorily operated establishments in order to design mechanism and formulate appropriate policy to promote production development.



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